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Nippon Times

Surmount All Difficulties
Till the Foes Submit!

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SUBHAS BOSE SURE FREEDOM OF INDIA WILL BE ATTAINED

Expresses Conviction Tri-Color Flag Will Fly Over Viceroy's Building

INDIAN ARMY ADVANCES

Present Movement of Azad Hind Government Marks Final Phase of Struggle

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED PLACE IN BURMA, January 8.—"When I visited the Andaman Islands—the Andaman Islands where many an Indian patriot lived in misery but which, through the magnanimous kindness of Japan, have now been made a territory of Azad Hind—and saw the tri-color flag wave over the residence of the former British Governor there, the conviction surged up in my heart that the day was bound to arrive when the same flag would wave over the Viceroy's official residence in Delhi!"

Thus declared Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in an interview with the Japanese and Burmese press yesterday morning shortly after his radio address to the people of India.

"The Indian National Army has already advanced near the Indian-Burmese border," Mr. Bose told his hearers. "There is complete harmony between the independence movement in India and the movement which I am carrying on," he declared, adding, "More and more young men have come to realize that independence can be attained only by armed fight."

In eager words replete with confidence, Mr. Bose told of his conviction and aspirations in this vein:

"The Provisional Government of Azad Hind has come into being with the sole mission of prosecuting the war of independence. The Indian National Army under the Provisional Government has already advanced near the Indian-Burmese border. It is more than natural that the Provisional Government should make a simultaneous advance. I myself and all the other Indians who will advance with me are not only determined but are fully prepared to launch our onward march toward Delhi.

"There is complete harmony between the independence movement in India and the movement which I am carrying on. More and more young men have come to realize that independence can be attained only by armed fight. The unarmed fighters within the country are about to rise in unison with armed fighters outside the country.

"According to reliable information in my possession, the Indian troops within the country, ready to rise in unison, are looking forward to the forward march of the Indian National Army under my command.

"I have unshakable conviction of the success of the armed struggle which we will carry on. This conviction is based on the following solid grounds: (1) Our own strength; (2) the Indian populace as well as the Indian troops in British military service are ready to act with us; (3) we can count on the assistance of Japan and other friendly Powers, if need be.

"The fight for independence which has been carried on for 100 years since the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 is bound to be consummated by the patriots within the country and by us. In this sense, the independence movement of today, I declare, is the final struggle for independence in India's history."

Visits Andamans

By S. KUBOTA AND T. MUNEHISA
Of the Navy Press Corps

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, reached Port Blair on the afternoon of December 29, in a momentous visit to the Andamans where countless Indian patriots have spilled their blood. In his visit, the Netaji urged the 18,000 Indians of the islands, which will soon be transferred to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, to stand united in the drive for the destruction of America and Britain. Bose also expressed his thanks to the officers and men of the Imperial Forces firmly holding the first lines in the Indian Ocean.

Upon their arrival at Port Blair, the Netaji and his party were wel-

(Continued on Page 2)

Aoki Reaffirms Victory Conviction Of Japan and China in Present War

Reviews Developments in Sino-Japanese Relations—Hails Strengthening of Domestic Structure by Nanking

The supreme confidence of the people of Japan and China in emerging victorious over the enemy was expressed by Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki in a radio address on Sunday at 8:40 p.m. on the occasion of the first anniversary of the declaration of war by the National Government of China.

The gist of his speech follows:

"The motive actuating the declaration of war on the United States and Britain by the National Government of China is made clear in the statement issued by it at the time. Japan is in full agreement with that motive.

"No Chinese can ever forget that Anglo American aggression and exploitation since the Opium War had encroached upon China's sovereignty and held her people in the bondage of suffering. Japan who had been resisting the inordinate Anglo-American ambition had been genuinely sympathetic toward China, a member of the family of Asiatic nations, in her plight.

"For China to turn into a colony of the Anglo-American countries at once constituted a menace to Japan. In order to eradicate that menace, we had no other course than to remove the aggressive influences of the United States and Britain.

"Accordingly, it had always been Japan's earnest wish to put up a common front with China against those influences. Unfortunately, however, the Anglo-American policy of keeping Japan and China estranged from each other stood in the way of Sino-Japanese collaboration. In this situation, Japan was compelled, much against her will, to take self-defensive measures against China for no other purpose than to counter Anglo-American machinations.

"The regrettable fact is, however, that these true intentions of ours were not correctly understood by China. Nothing is more deplorable than that this Anglo-American scheme to estrange Japan and China from each other engendered fratricidal conflicts.

"Japan does not regard the Chinese people in general as her enemy. She has no other intention than to awaken reflection on the part of those Chinese who are allowing themselves to play into Anglo-American hands. Every Japanese knew that our real enemies were the United States and Britain who were pulling the wires from behind. The realization was mutual on the part of every thinking Chinese.

"It was this realization which prompted the return of the National Government to Nanking under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei, an event which marked a robust step forward toward the building up of a New China and the establishment of relations of cooperation and good neighborliness between Japan and China.

"In the meantime, more and more undisguised had become Anglo-American obstructions against Japan. By resorting to a severance of economic relations, a measure nothing short of actual warfare, and by strengthening military preparations around our country, the United States and Britain challenged us to war.

"Things having come to this pass, Japan rose resolutely in arms to blast the inordinate Anglo American ambition, to guarantee her existence, to liberate Greater East Asia from Anglo-American aggression and to build up a New East Asia based on moral principles. Such was the significance of Japan's declaration of war on the United States and Britain.

"In a short time after the opening of the war, Japan wiped out pernicious Anglo American influences from the domain of East Asia. The National Government of China, sharing a common objective with us, dashed forward toward the building up of a New China, while cooperating with us in the prosecution of the war.

"All this while, the United States and Britain intensified their insidious intrigue against China to put through their egregious ambition of gobbling up China.

"Determined to stamp out such a menace, the National Government declared war on the United States and Britain. Simultaneously, Japan and China issued the Joint Declaration Concerning the Prosecution of the War. The two countries have since been marching steadily ahead toward the prosecution of the war and the construction of a New Order in Greater East Asia.

"The Joint Declaration, be it noted, is a vigorous expression of the ideal shared by Japan and

(Continued on Page 2)

FRANCO CONFIDENT OF SPAIN'S DESTINY

General's Speech Interpreted as People's Resolve to Defend Rights

Domei

MADRID, January 7.—General Francisco Franco, in speaking yesterday on the occasion of the Epiphany Festival and in answer to the address made by War Minister Ascancis, expressed his absolute confidence in Spain's destiny as long as the Spanish people remain firmly united.

General Franco congratulated the Spanish Army, stating "Have the efforts of our officers and men and the example set in our war ever been surpassed? Did not the fact that not one single unit surrendered in the civil war compare very favorably with other cases where the prisoners were handed over or surrendered in thousands?"

The Transocean correspondent, Rene Bayer, reported that Franco's statement left a deep impression in the political circles in Madrid which interpreted the speech as having been inspired by the desire to emphasize once again Spain's preparedness to defend her rights in the event of necessity.

This reporter said that Franco's reiteration of this fact assumed a particular importance at the time when the question of the establishment of a second front in Europe has become acute and when it was consequently useful to remind the foreign Powers of the Spanish people's determination to maintain their full independence.

Franco's observation that during the Spanish civil war no surrenders took place on a scale comparable with

(Continued on Page 2)

EUROPE DEFENDERS SET TO SMASH FOE

German Forces Determined to Annihilate Enemy to the Last Man

Domei

BERLIN, January 7.—Germany is placing full confidence in the iron defense set up in Europe and is ready to repulse any enemy attempt to establish a second front, according to an announcement issued today by the Reich military authorities.

Moreover, it is claimed that those who have inspected the fortifications in western Europe are impressed by the thoroughness of the German defense measures, especially in regard to the latest scientific equipment utilized by the Germans.

The German announcement follows:

"Along the 2,100-kilometer coastal line from the Pyrenees to the North Sea, 6,000 heavy guns and 3,000 anti-tank guns have been installed and are primed for action. Moreover, millions of mines have been laid in all the vital areas.

"Behind the coastal defense positions, German attack units have been massed and are ready to move into action at any time. With close liaison among all the units, the German forces will be able to close in upon the enemy landing troops and deal them crushing blows.

"The imminent problem now confronting the anti-Axis camp is whether President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill will be able to materialize the formation of the second front in answer to the persistent demands of the Soviet Union.

"However, the anti-Axis forces are hesitating to launch landing operations, because they are fully aware of the iron defense being maintained

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Membership in the Volunteer Defense Corps is a distinction for which all young men of Java aspire. Strong and brave, the sons of Java have courageously answered the call of their nation to fight in her defense against the predatory enemies of mankind. Here is a proud anti-aircraft unit at its battle position, ready to shoot down the enemy birds of prey if they ever should come.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

Polish Refugee Regime Demands Return of Its Lost Territories

U.S., Britain in Consternation—New York Daily News Releases Verbal Barrage Against Pravda's Article on Willkie

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 7.—With the Red Army pressing close to the borders of the former Polish territory, the refugee Polish regime at once laid before the British and American Government a demand for the return of its lost territory, to the severe embarrassment of these Governments.

Information to date shows that the refugee regime is not likely to yield in this matter. Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, the refugee President of Poland, explained the point of view of the London protege regime as follows:

"Dark clouds are now hovering over the bright face of the Atlantic Charter. Attempts have come to be made to render the principles of the Charter ambiguous. The Polish Government is demanding nothing more than the nationality and the legitimate rights of Poland which she had been enjoying before the war. Some have criticized us as ignoring realities but realities as the Polish Government sees them are based on justice and right, and we are demanding only what is due to us by reason, of the sacrifices the people of Poland have been bearing since the commencement of hostilities."

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, the refugee Premier of Poland, declared today over the radio as follows:

"It is the duty of the anti Axis nations to respect the rights of the Polish people. The Polish Government demands, regardless of the international situation or the issue of war, that the rights and interests of the Polish people be respected. The people of Poland have the right to make such a demand because they have fulfilled their obligations."

A special dispatch to the Sydsvenska Dagbladet from New York says that the United States Government, as well as the British Government, are totally at a loss in view of the delicacy of its relations with the Soviet Union. It is rumored that in Washington circles a plan is being discussed for appointing a special committee of American, British and Soviet representatives charged with the task of settling the perplexing affair.

Pravda Assailed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—A volley of rebuttal has been unleashed by leading American newspapers, including the New York Times, against the Pravda's recent attack on Wendell Willkie, influential Republican and considered pro-Soviet. The Soviet organ, it is recalled, bitterly criticized an article by Willkie and declared that the future of the former Polish territory and the three Baltic States was a domestic question for the Soviet Union.

Assailing the Pravda, the New York Daily News reportedly had the following to say in its today's issue:

"When the Pravda commentator sees fit to criticize Willkie's article which American leaders unanimously consider quite friendly to the Soviet Union, he is clarifying, under the cloak of an attack on Willkie, the attitude of the Soviet Government toward the political problems in Eastern Europe.

"The Soviet Union had to settle political issues either by force of arms or, alternatively, by friendly means in accordance with the spirit of the Atlantic Charter. If she chooses to appeal to force, there will be no room for American-Soviet collaboration.

"The Soviet Union ought to be grateful to the friendly attitude of Willkie who is striving for the furtherance of amity between the two countries. On the contrary, the Soviet Union boasts of refusing to take such a gentlemanly attitude."

ATLANTIC SEABOARD FACES ACUTE GASOLINE SHORTAGE

Pipe Line Running From Texas To Eastern States Badly Constructed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—Various States in the eastern section of United States are facing an acute gasoline shortage due to the lack of bottoms and other transportation difficulties. In order to alleviate the situation, a gasoline pipe line had been hastily constructed to supply the much needed gasoline to the eastern States, but the continuous recurrence of leakage in the pipe line has become a source of harassing headaches to the authorities concerned, United Press reports from Washington disclosed. The dispatch runs in gist as follows:

"A pipe of 20 inches in diameter and of 1,416 miles in length had been hastily constructed to bring gasoline refined in Texas to the various eastern States, and according to the original schedule the initial operation was set for November 1. However, leakage have sprung up at about 60 to 70 welding points, rendering the pipe practically useless. Repairs are being made, but several months will be required before the repairs can be fully completed."

Asia's Defense Firm, Says Wang On China's 1st War Anniversary

Exchanges Radio Broadcast With Tojo—Reiterates Aim to Fight Until Final Victory Is Gained—Scores Chungking's Treachery

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—The defense of East Asia remains as firm as ever despite the enemy's desperate counter-attacks, declared President Wang Ching-wei. The occasion was his exchange radio broadcast with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan, which was made at 7:40 p.m. today in commemoration of the first anniversary of China's entry into the war.

In reiterating his war aims, President Wang stressed that the Chinese nation would fight until final victory, inspired by the Japan-China Alliance Pact and the Greater East-Asia Joint Declaration.

The Nanking leader scored the Chungking regime for its treacherous war aims and declared. "After the downfall of the Chungking regime, we shall welcome into our fold all the people now in the grip of Chiang and his followers."

President Wang's message follows:

"Today is the first anniversary of China's participation in the war against America and Britain. With profound emotion and enthusiasm, we greet this memorable day, and renew our resolution to gain the final and decisive victory in the current war.

"Anglo-American influence has been swept from East Asia, thanks to the magnificent efforts of Japan, our ally and our best friend. However, the Anglo-American Powers are still harboring their evil designs on East Asia and, with the fury and ferocity of madmen, they have launched a big counter-offensive. But, in the 12 months ending December, 1943, they have only enlarged their losses in lives and property and have failed to weaken the defense of the Asiatic nations.

"In view of the great successes achieved by the brave and loyal officers and men of the Japanese Forces, I wish to express herewith my profound respects to these heroes. China's great ally, Japan, has accomplished great successes militarily, politically, economically and culturally by bringing about the moral and spiritual unification of all the nations in Greater East Asia as well as by helping many of them to gain their independence.

"Following the conclusion of the Japan-China Alliance Pact, the two countries concerned have established a permanent and unshakable foundation of close cooperation. Then, with the issuance of the Joint Declaration by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, all East Asiatics were given greater impetus for their mutual progress and development. Thus, the East Asiatics now possess all the important essentials for success and prosperity.

"China now stands at the beginning of the year which will decide the outcome of the current war. Not only China, but all the peoples of Greater East Asia must have an unshakable faith and belief in the justness and righteousness of their cause. On the part of the Chinese, they must prosecute their war duties by exercising greater efforts than heretofore, especially as regards the increase of the country's productive power. This is the only way that China can discharge its duty as an East Asiatic nation.

"We have tried to advice Chungking against continuing to resist Japan, but, much to our regret, the Chungking regime is running into deeper water. We can declare with confidence that the nearer Chungking approaches the Anglo-Americans the greater will become the distance between the Chungking regime and the Chinese people at large.

"Chungking is really fighting for the benefit of America and Britain, not for the sake of China. In short, Chungking is playing the role of a cat's paw for the Anglo-American nations in their malignant designs against East Asia, or rather against all the nations in the world.

"Chungking is offering land in China which it turned into air bases for the Anglo-American forces, thereby helping them to kill many innocent Chinese people. Such an act of treachery on the part of the Chungking regime is absolutely unpardonable.

"In accordance with the noble spirit embodied in the Japan-China Alliance Pact, and the lofty principles of the Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, China is resolved to carry on the War of Greater East Asia in close cooperation with Japan, until final victory is gained. Then, with the speedy reconstruction of the areas devastated by war after the downfall of Chungking regime, we shall welcome into our fold all the people now in the grip of Chiang and his followers."

DIET MEMBERS PLAN TO SPEED UP WORK

Pre-Session Examination of Bills Scheduled for January 17

Various measures to make the session of the 84th Imperial Diet, which will soon be resumed after the New Year recess, as short and efficient as possible, were adopted by the first meeting held on Saturday by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, according to the Mainichi. The measures decided upon at the meeting, which was attended by leaders of the Association are as follows:

(1) Only one or two Diet members should be nominated as representatives of all other members to make interpellations concerning the Prime Minister's administrative speech which is scheduled to be made immediately after the resumption of the current 84th session. Those interpellations should be positive and constructive, and the nomination of the interpellators should be entrusted to the General Affairs Director.

(2) Interpellations regarding the tax increase and other bills should appropriately be made at the plenary session.

(3) With a view to shortening the period of the session as much as possible and render the Diet proceedings smooth, the Lower House Examination Committee should open its pre-session examination from about January 17.

(4) Nomination of candidates for the vacant post of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, which vacancy was created through the death of the previous chairman, should be entrusted to the General Affairs Director and to the decision of the Diet Members Association.

(5) A meeting of Diet members should be held at 11 a.m. on January

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CHINESE IN TOKYO FETE ANNIVERSARY

Nanking's War Entry Commemorated at Embassy; Tsai Makes Address

By Arrangement with Asahi

The first anniversary of China's participation in the current war against the United States and Britain was observed Sunday at the Chinese Embassy here, with the attendance of the staff members of the Embassy and the representatives of the Chinese civilians and students in Japan, numbering over 100.

The ceremony was opened with the assemblage singing the Chinese national anthem, paying of homage to the picture of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of China, and offering silent prayers for the well-being of the officers and men at the front, as well as for the souls of the war dead.

Then, Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, read the Nanking Government's declaration of war on the United States and Britain. Following that, he spoke as follows:

"With all the cherished wishes of China, including the restoration of foreign concessions, abolition of extraterritoriality and all unfair treaties, having been realized, China is now fighting against the Anglo-American Powers in close cooperation with its great ally, Japan.

"At this juncture, China is required to exercise greater efforts for the improvement of the living condition of the Chinese people, for the maintenance of peace and order in the country and for the increase of its productive power, thereby to accelerate the defeat of the Anglo-American nations.

"In commemoration of the first anniversary of China's participation in the current war, I exhort all of you to do your very best for the extirpation of Anglo-American influ-

(Continued on Page 2)

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF NANKING'S ENTRY IN ASIA WAR HAILED

Tojo Expresses Determination To Fight on Till Day of Inevitable Victory

IN EXCHANGE BROADCAST

Past Year's Efforts Bring Nations of Asia Closer to Common Ideal

Firm determination to fight on hand in hand with China until the day of inevitable ultimate victory was reiterated by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in an exchange broadcast with President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government at 7:20 p.m Sunday, the first anniversary of the National Government's entry into the war.

The broadcast, which was relayed not only to the whole of Greater East Asia but all over the world, follows in substance:

"Exactly a year ago today, the National Government of China declared war on the United States and Britain. Simultaneously, it declared its pledge to cooperate fully with Japan in the prosecution of the war, militarily, politically and economically.

"During the one year that has elapsed, the National Government, true to the spirit of that declaration, has contributed substantially toward the prosecution of the war. The Japanese Government expresses its profound respect to President Wang Ching-wei, the authorities of the National Government and the general populace under its jurisdiction who have expended strenuous efforts.

"During the same period, the Japanese Government, on its part, has carried out the retrocession of the concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality. In October last year, it effected a fundamental revision of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and, at the same time, concluded the Pact of Alliance, thus establishing the foundation for Sino-Japanese relations as they should be.

"All this is the full embodiment of the ideal that guided Japan's national founding. I believe it also guarantees the fulfilment of the Sino-Japanese common mission and the realization of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's ideal.

"Looking at the whole of Greater East Asia, we recall that Burma and the Philippines attained their independence in August and October, respectively, last year. In November, there was held the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, participated in by Japan, China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines and Burma. These developments are, no doubt, still fresh in your memory.

"The Greater East Asia Joint Declaration proclaimed at the Assembly is a proclamation of our common ideal to the whole world. The five basic principles enunciated in that Declaration constitute a clear-cut formula for the building up of Greater East Asia.

"A complete change has now come over Greater East Asia. We are all carrying our vigorous steps forward toward the realization of our common ideal.

"In this the third year of the War of Greater East Asia, we are delivering yet severer blows to our enemy.

"On the occasion of the first anniversary of China's entry into the war, I, sharing a common ideal with you people of our ally, China, pledge myself to exert even greater efforts for the attainment of ultimate victory."

RAILWAY LINE REOPENED

Entire Stretch Between Canton, Kowloon Repaired

By Arrangement with the Asahi

CANTON, January 8.—The reopening of the Canton-Kowloon Railway was announced in the following joint statement issued by the South China Army and the Hongkong Defense Army, at 2 p.m. on January 8:

"With the original object achieved and the mopping up operations completed in the area along the Canton-Kowloon Railway, communication in the same area by overland traffic has been made secure. Rehabilitation work on the railway line between Chenchueh and Shihlung, over a length of some 70 kilometers, was completed on December 28. As the result, the Canton-Kowloon Railway was reopened to traffic."

PARTY FROM CHINA ARRIVES IN CAPITAL

Headed by Chang of Tientsin Hsinminhui; to Study Asia Movement Here

A party of four Chinese, headed by Chang Shin-yen, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Tientsin Municipal Headquarters of the Hsinmin Society, arrived in Tokyo on January 7, with the mission of inspecting the New Asia Movement here.

On arriving at Tokyo Station, the party was welcomed by a number of officials and members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and by Secretary J. Y. Hsu of the Chinese Embassy.

Mr. Chang, 43, a native of Shantung Province, has been entrusted with the mission of inspecting the New Asia Movement here and, at the same time, to return the visit made by Admiral Sankichi Takahashi and Dr. Shumei Okawa, who inspected the New Asia Movement in China recently.

The other members of the mission include, H. O. Kung, Chief of the Publicity Department of the Tientsin Hsinminhiu; C. H. Keh, Professor of Music at the Peking National University and E. P. Liu, a member of the Tientsin Hsinminhui.

It is understood that the mission aims to enhance the mutual understanding among the Japanese and Chinese and to stimulate the determination of the East Asiatics to gain final victory in the war.

The members of the mission will visit various Government Ministries and the New Asia organizations here during their stay in Tokyo and at noon on January 11 they will meet the press at the Imperial Hotel where they are staying at present.

It is also understood that Mr. Chang, head of the mission, will make addresses at various meetings now being planned by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The mission will make a tour of Osaka and other cities in Japan following its Tokyo visit, and is scheduled to return to Peking on January 19.

Subhas Bose Sure Freedom of India Will Be Attained

(Continued from Page 1)

comed by Japanese military, official and civilian representatives, local leaders, members of the Indian National Army, members of the Sea Scout Training station, and by local inhabitants lined up along the road and waving flags. Amid the hearty welcome of the populace and through a sea of Japanese and Indian flags, the Netaji paid a visit to the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces.

Bose next listened to reports concerning the conditions on the island at the civil administration department and conferred with local leaders after which he proceeded to Ross Island in Blair harbor.

The former mansion of the British governor-general on Ross Island, where that official used to live in luxurious splendor was decided as the Netaji's quarters for the night. Atop the building fluttered the flag of India as if proclaiming the dawn of free India. The Netaji attended a welcome dinner given by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces and spent the night there.

On the next day, December 30, a great rally was held at the Blair Parade Grounds with Japanese representatives and several thousand local inhabitants attending. After the Indian national anthem was sung, the Netaji personally hoisted the Indian flag. Speaking to the gathering Bose declared that the British yoke by Japan, the leader of Asia, and that soon the land would belong to the Indians.

Bose impressed his audience deeply when he stated that to answer this sincere Japanese move there were only two ways for the Indians to follow: to shed their blood and enter Delhi, or to die in the attempt. Now was the time, the Netaji said, for the people of the Andamans to drive forward also in this manner. Bose's speech was hailed with thunderous applause.

In answer to the address of the Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, Rama Krishna, representing the local people, made the pledge that the inhabitants of the Andamans would now start a general advance. After the end of the rally, the Netaji and his party inspected the various establishments on the island. With strong emotion the Netaji viewed the Andaman Prison, said to be the largest in the East. Looking closely into each of the solitary confinement cells, Bose said feelingly, "I was scheduled to be incarcerated here but was put into the prison at Mandalay instead". The party prayed for the repose of the souls who had died there with curses on their lips against British tyranny. They vowed to avenge these Indian patriots by fighting through to freedom. After spending the night again in the mansion at Ross Island, the Netaji and his party left Andaman Island early on the morning of December 31.

Republicans Grooming California Governor, Warren, as President

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—Earl Warren, Governor of California, today formally announced that he would run in the forthcoming Presidential election, according to a Sacramento dispatch received here. Warren, 53, is well known as a lawyer. In the last World War, he went to the front as an army Lieutenant. The Republican leaders in California reportedly are planning to groom Warren as a Presidential candidate in the coming election.

Aoki Reaffirms Victory Conviction

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China ever since the days of Anglo-American aggression against East Asia.

"Simultaneously with the National Government's entry into the war, Japan decided to extend still greater cooperation to China in her effort to build up China. In accordance with this decision, Japan concluded the agreement concerning the retrocession of the concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality. At the same time, Japan proclaimed to the world, in the Government statement and in the verbal statement by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, her intention to accord every possible assistance to China in her effort to perfect her autonomy.

"These pledges of Japan's have since been steadily carried out, as witness the retrocession of the concessions at Shanghai and Amoi, the abolition of extraterritoriality and other measures.

"On October 30 last year, Japan, in view of new developments in Sino-Japanese relations, revised the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and, at the same time, concluded the Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance, thereby establishing the foundation for permanent relations of amity between the two countries.

"China, on her part, has been marching vigorously forward toward the prosecution of the war by bolstering her domestic structure, enhancing the popular morale and accelerating economic construction. This is a matter for congratulation.

"Reference will now be made to the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration proclaimed at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in November last year. The Declaration is a vigorous expression of the determination of the 1,000,000,000 peoples of East Asia to build up a New Order in Greater East Asia. Asia is being restored to its true status. The Declaration, again, is the embodiment of Japan's ideal that guided her national founding. It also marks the realization of the Greater Asianism upheld by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

"Righteousness is with us. The 1,000,000,000 peoples of East Asia as one ball of fire are dashing forward toward the prosecution of the war. Victory will be ours. No matter how desperate will be the so-called Anglo-American counter-offensive, Japan and China, true to the spirit of their Joint Declaration Concerning the Prosecution of the War, will keep on fighting so that their common inveterate enemies, the United States and Britain, may be crushed, true Sino-Japanese relations in accordance with the spirit of the Pact of Alliance firmly established and the task of building up Greater East Asia on moral principles consummated."

Europe Defenders Set to Smash Foe

(Continued from Page 1)

by the German forces.

"Even Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union is aware of the fact that an anti-Axis landing on Western Europe can be effected only with enormous sacrifices.

"Should the anti-Axis forces dare to land on western Europe, they will become the prey of the Germans who are determined to annihilate the foe to the last man."

Franco Confident Of Spain's Destiny

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that witnessed in some cases in the present war was regarded in Spanish political circles as a demonstration of the national self-reliance on the part of the Spanish people and also as a warning to be remembered in certain eventualties.

RED CROSS URGES HUMANE WARFARE

Belligerents Asked Again Not to Change Status of War Prisoners

Domei

GENEVA, January 7.—The complete text of the appeal recently addressed by the International Red Cross Committee to the belligents, pointing out that the attacks on civilian population and non-military objectives are incompatible with the principles set down in international conventions, was published in all the papers here. It will be recalled in this connection that the Japan Red Cross recently notified the International Red Cross Committee of the sinking of the Japanese hospital ship, the Buenos Aires Maru, by an American aircraft in the waters of the Southwestern Pacific and requested efforts toward the prevention of a recurrence of such an inhuman act.

Reasons for Appeal

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, January 7.—In an appeal, issued to the governments of all belligerent countries, the International Red Cross Committee stated that a short time ago it had asked the belligerents not to change the legal status of the war prisoners and interned civilians, agreed upon in pacts and special declaration. The second item of the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war prohibited retaliatory measures to be taken against prisoners of war.

The International Red Cross Committee in its statement once more urgently warned the belligerent powers to refrain from any kind of retaliatory measures, directed against prisoners of war and internees, who have either given up or who have never been engaged in fighting and who are now helpless prisoners of war.

The Committee, moreover, stressed that it was increasingly worried over the continuously sharpening means of fighting which, to an ever increasing extent, were affecting the civilian population and materials of no importance to the winning of the war but which often were of irreplaceable cultural value. The international law according to which the threatening and damaging of non-military persons and goods, disproportionate to the legitimate annihilation of the military forces and important war objectives, must be avoided has been completely pushed to the background by the steady development towards total war. The International Red Cross Committee, therefore, has been considering it its duty to intervene whenever and wherever it deemed it possible and necessary. In view of the importance of all those values at stake in the present war—in particular moral values—the Committee had thought it was its duty to make the appeal.

SAYS INVASION IS USELESS

Drive on Europe Would Mean Mass Murder, Chandler Asserts

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, January 7.—Senator Albert Chandler, one of the five American senators who visited the European war fronts some time ago, stated, according to the Daily Telegraph that in his opinion an invasion of Europe would be superfluous and would result only in mass murder.

Chandler further stated that the British public was rejecting the plan for an invasion across the English Channel because it would involve heavy sacrifices and great losses and risks.

Soviets Train Jugoslavians

Domei

MOSCOW, January 8.—A fighting force composed of Jugoslavians, which was organized recently in the Soviet Union, is now undergoing military training, says the Red Star in today's issue. The Jugoslavian fighting force is under the command of a former commander of a cavalry regiment in Jugoslavia, it was revealed.

Germans Down 262 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, January 8.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today that the German forces shot down 262 Anglo-American planes, including 231 large-type four-engined bombers, during the first week of January.

Diet Members Plan To Speed Up Work

(Continued from Page 1)

17 at the Dai-Toa Kaikan.

(6) Concerning the General Budget Meeting, decisions should be taken through a consultative meeting to be held on January 10, a Directors' meeting to be held on January 17, and an informal meeting to be held on January 18.

BRITISH COAL OUTPUT DOWN

Cause Traced to Transportation Bottleneck

Domei

LISBON, January 8.—The British Government announced today the further decrease of 152,000 tons in the coal output for the month of December as compared to the quantity mined during November. Consequently, the Government plans to prevent decrease in coal production for the year 1943 has failed completely.

The causes of the decline in coal output have been attributed to a shortage of transportation facilities and to the obstructive effects of the influenza epidemic on the labor front.

MUSSOLINI FACILITATES ARMY VOLUNTEER SETUP

Domei

ROME, January 7.—Premier Benito Mussolini of the Fascist Republican Government today ordered all the branches of the Fascist Party in Italy to establish Volunteer Enlistment Offices. In this connection, the Premier issued following statement.

1. The Fascist Party shall establish central offices for the enlistment of volunteers at various places of importance in Italy.

2. All members of the Fascist Party between the ages 17 and 37, who have not been in the army up to the present, shall be enlisted at these central offices by February 1 next.

3. The enlistment offices shall conduct the registration of the Italian people other than the members of the Fascist Party and all volunteers shall be allowed to enter any of the services in the army in accordance with their wishes. The applicants who cannot enter military service at once shall be given preliminary training under the command of the central enlistment offices concerned, so that they will be prepared for service at the front when they are ready.

4. The senior officials of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy shall be responsible for the speedy establishment of the structure in the home front. Other officials shall play the role of securing peace and order in the country by joining either the national defense army or its auxiliary organizations.

F.D.R. Still Ill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—Stephen Early stated that the annual Presidential message to Congress might be delayed, Washington dispatches disclosed. The gist of Early's statement is as follows:

"The President is still confined to his bed. It is doubtful whether he will be able to deliver personally the regular Presidential message to Congress. After conferring with Congress leaders, it might turn out that there will be a postponement in the date of the message."

Nimitz Back at Pearl Harbor

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, returned to his post at Pearl Harbor from the United States mainland, according to news dispatches reaching here from Honolulu. The reason for Nimitz's movements is not disclosed, but it is surmised that he went to the mainland for the purpose of attending the military conference.

Hungary's Aim Revealed

Domei

BERLIN, January 8.—The Hungarian Government has no other aim but to work in close cooperation with the Axis Powers in the reconstruction work now under way, according to an official report issued today regarding that Government's political and diplomatic activities for the year ending September 30, 1943, it is reported.

INDIAN WOMEN PUT TO WORK IN MINES

Action of British Viceroyalty Causes Serious Repercussions

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 8.—Harassed by an acute labor shortage, the British Government in India has resorted to the extreme measure of using female labor in coal mines and this has aroused serious repercussions in various circles, especially labor circles, in Britain, it is revealed in a London dispatch received here.

Reginald Sorensen, Laborite member of the House of Representatives, is quoted by the same dispatch to have told a Reuter correspondent today: "I'm going to make an issue of this when Parliament reopens."

Sorensen had previously sent a letter to Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery, expressing dissatisfaction with the present measure.

Amery, in reply, is reported to have said:

"War effort inexorably demands an adequate supply of coal. The drop in coal output in recent months is due principally to the disappearance of those miners whose chief occupation is farming and who worked in the mines in their spare-time.

"These farmer-miners are a semi-primitive people. They are extremely migrant. Anxiety about their families in these days of food crisis has caused a tendency on their part to return to their villages.

"Despite the fact that, in the majority of cases, wages are up 50 per cent in comparison with those in the last War, there has been a decrease in labor supply in coal mines.

"It is true that in 1937 the use of female labor underground was prohibited. But in view of the prevailing situation, the British Government in India has seen fit to resume the use of female labor in coal mines in the states of Bihar and Bengal.

"It is of the utmost importance that coal production should be greatly increased immediately. The task, the British Government in India says in its report to me, cannot be fulfilled except by the drafting of women.

"The resumption of the use of female labor underground is a temporary measure. The measure will be abolished, the Government in India has announced, when the prevailing stringent situation is over.

"You (Sorensen) know that the situation in the coal mines in India is not any more difficult than elsewhere. Despite this fact, however, the urgency of the war demand has compelled the Government in India, much against its will, to take to this measure. This I regret with you."

On receipt of this reply, the Laborite member of the House of Representatives reported declared:

"Amery's explanation is insufficient. Even if coal production is considerably down, I am opposed to such a measure. It is only in 1937 that the use of female labor in mines was prohibited after vehement agitations.

"From the point of view of propaganda, if from no other, it is undesirable that the world should know that we are again using female labor underground. If an enemy country did it, we would at once use it as a propaganda material. There is no reason why, with the inducement of good working conditions and good wages, enough male labor supply could not be obtained."

A.F.L. SNOBS WORLD MEET

Will Not Send Delegates to Conference

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—The American Federation of Labor has declined to send representatives to the World Conference of Labor Unions, which is scheduled to be opened in London on June 5 as there exists an undesirable tendency for conferences of this nature to become organs for the furthering of Soviet policies, according to reports coming in from New York.

The assumed outward appearance of harmony and cooperation between America and the Soviet Union has again been stripped bare of its flimsy covering to disclose underneath the insurmountable discord and distrust between the two nations.

Chinese in Tokyo Fete Anniversary

(Continued from Page 1)

ence in East Asia as well as for the construction of Greater East Asia, in close cooperation with China's great ally, Japan."

Anniversary Feted

Under the auspices of the Koa Sohonbu (Asia Development General Headquarters) of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, a lecture meeting was given at 1:30 p.m. Sunday at the Hibiya Public Hall in commemoration of the first anniversary of China's participation in the current war against the Anglo-American nations, as well as in the honor of Chang Shih-yen who has been specially dispatched to Tokyo by the New People's Association of China to be present at this lecture meeting.

Following the introductory speeches by Rentaro Mizuno, Director of the Asia Development General Headquarters, Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador in Tokyo, and others, Mr. Chang spoke of the necessity of enhancing close cooperation between Japan and China in order to precipitate the downfall of America and Britain and realize the lofty purposes for which the Asia Development General Headquarters has been established.

Mrs. Hoover Passes Away

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the former United States President, died yesterday from heart disease, say reports from Washington. She was 58 years old.

NEW ORGANIZATION IS SLATED FOR JAVA

Will Bolster Cooperation Between Army Administration And Inhabitants

By Arrangement with the Asahi

DJAKARTA, January 8.—The establishment of the new People's Public Service Organization, which is to start activities early in March, will strengthen the cooperation between the native inhabitants and the Japanese Military Administration in Java.

Since the start of the People's Total Power Consolidation Movement, last year, tremendous results have been achieved through the concerted activities of various organizations.

To further enhance those activities, the Supreme Commander of the Expeditionary Forces in Java Lieutenant-General Kumakichi Harada, on January 3, ordered the establishment of the new People's Public Service Organization, issuing the following instructions:

The new Organization shall be composed of Japanese residents, native inhabitants, Chinese residents, and people of mixed blood. The Organization shall function in accordance with the supreme policy of the military administration, as one wing of the administrative machinery.

For the above purpose, a preparatory committee meeting for the establishment of the Organization shall be held on January 12, and shall complete all measures necessary for the convention of the first general meeting of the Organization on March 9, which is the Pacification Memorial Day.

Simultaneously with the formation of the new Organization, the existing People's Total Power Consolidation Movement, the Chinese Residents' Association, and the Women's Organization, shall be dissolved to be merged into the new body.

SOCIETY SET UP IN CELEBES

To Work With Government to Accelerate Country's Development

Domei

MENADO, January 7.—In view of the tense war situation, the Menado Business Men's Association composed of Japanese companies and trading institutes in northern Celebes, was lately replaced by the Society for National Service through Construction of Celebes. The newly organized society comprises 11 departments including General Affairs, Agricultural, Forestry, Foodstuffs, Cultural and others. The activities of each department will be conducted in close concert with the Government authorities and every means will be taken to accelerate the development of northern Celebes.

Augustine Sinks

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—The U.S. Navy Department announced today the sinking of United States patrol ship Augustine as the result of a collision with a merchant vessel. No details are revealed as to the date nor the place of the catastrophe.

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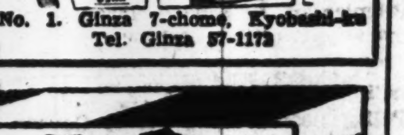

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VICTORY WILL GIVE LIFE TO P.I. IDEALS

Filipinos Are Urged to Make 1944 Year of Vital Accomplishments

Domei

MANILA, January 7.—Asserting that East Asia's victory in this war will serve to perpetuate all the lofty hopes and aspirations of the Republic of the Philippines, the Tribune editorially said that as the New Year celebrations were over Filipinos must now buckle down to work.

The paper said as President Jose P. Laurel emphasized in his New Year message, "We must make the new year a year of accomplishment that shall impregnate the new Republic with all the virtues and qualities of a good, wise and humane government," the Tribune editorial asserted that the President specifies this government to be "steeped in ethical and moral principles, to be a real sanctuary of our hopes and ideals, a repository of our rights and traditions and one of the firm cornerstones of Greater East Asia."

Pointing out that "such a lofty aim makes realization difficult but worthy of the combined strength of will, decision and action of all, whether in the government or out of it," the Tribune added, "all true Filipinos are called upon to contribute their best faculties and possessions toward making this a year of vital accomplishments.

The Tribune said that those who find themselves in enviable positions in the government must give flesh and blood to the President's aspirations for it is particularly necessary to have a strong government as well as a virile public morale in this third and probably decisive year of the War of Greater East Asia. The paper declared, "all forces of living units in all the nations of our sphere have been consolidated and, abandoning defensive warfare, are now poised for that decisive crushing blow upon our common enemy."

The Tribune continued, "our immediate task as Filipinos, wherever we may find ourselves, is to give life to our hopes and aspirations devoting every waking hour and minute of the year to the realization of those lofty ideals which ultimate victory will perpetuate for us and for our children."

The Tribune concluded, "In this task there is only one way for us as Filipinos and that is ahead toward sure victory in the attainment of the President's resolution for all of us."

SIKHS RISE AGAINST BRITISHERS IN INDIA

Fierce Clashes Take Place In Punjab

Domei

RANGOON, January 8.—The long pent-up hatred of the Sikhs for the British broke out violently on January 2, resulting in clashes between the Sikhs and British authorities which spread like wildfire throughout the Punjab and the northwestern Provinces.

The Sikhs selected an appropriate day for their uprising against the British—January 2 being the anniversary of the birthday of Govind Singh, ancient leader of the Sikhs.

The situation following the uprising was said to be the gravest in cities, towns and villages of the Punjab—the home province of the Sikhs—where the British authorities ruthlessly opened fire to quell the anti-British demonstrations, causing heavy casualties among the Sikhs as well as other Indians.

At Haripur, one of the northwest frontier provinces, a large-scale clash was reported to have taken place between the Sikhs and the British.

During the disturbance, which continued for hours, many women who took part in the anti-British demonstrations on the streets were fired upon indiscriminately.

These atrocities by British officials have heightened the anti-British sentiment among religious communities, and the British authorities who are now alarmed by the threatening situation, are maintaining a strict watch over the Sikhs.

In view of the situation in Haripur, the Chief Secretary of the southwest frontier Province is reported to have hastily proceeded there for an investigation.

Celebes Savings Increase

Domei

MACASSAR, January 7.—With the commencement of the handling of postal savings in southern Celebes on November 1 last year, the enthusiasm of the native people to save has greatly increased. Throughout southern Celebes, savings corporations were organized to stimulate the campaign. It is reported that some 300 to 400 guilders are being deposited monthly by the inhabitants.

THE NAVY

By
TOYOO IWATA

A typical example of Japanese wartime literature, this novel, "The Navy," which originally appeared in the Asahi Shimbun, was the most popular fiction of the past year. A translation of this stirring story will be published on this page every Monday.

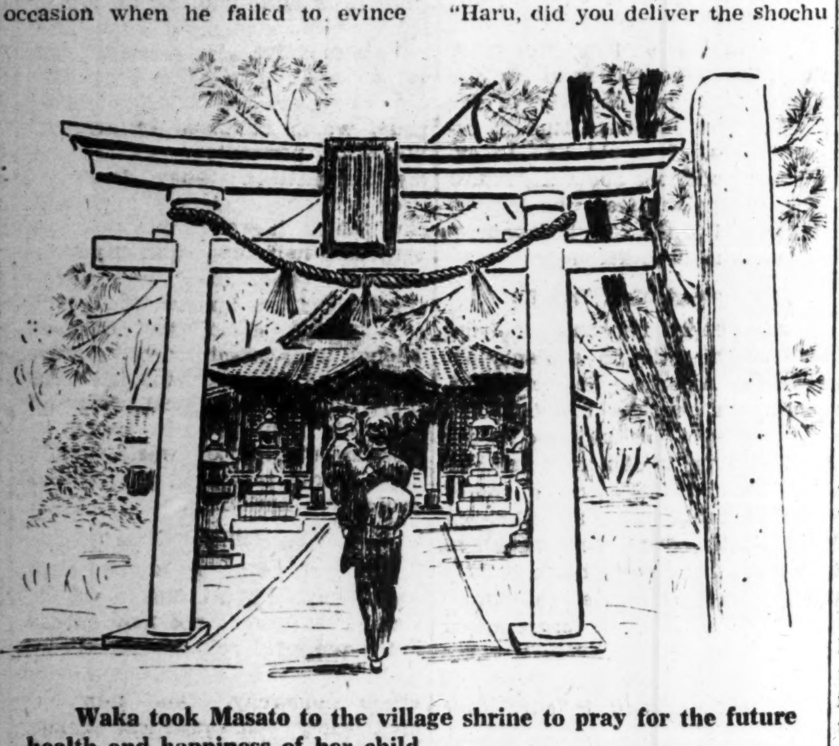
Part I: A Baby Is Born

In the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles on June 28, 1919, a treaty of peace was signed between the Allies and Germany. The news was received in Paris with shouts, tears and confetti. But the Parisians were overjoyed, not at their victory, but at the coming of peace.

While the din from the joyous celebration was still vaguely audible, a little baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Shinkichi Tani, a rice dealer of Shimoarata-machi, Kagoshima City, on November 8 of the same year. Father Shinkichi, 49 years of age, was busily occupied with winnowing at the back of his shop which faced the Taniyama Highway when the loud, healthy cry of the baby reached his ears.

"A boy." He said to himself.

Mr. Tani, unlike many merchants, was very reticent. His inborn taciturnity which was tempered by participation in the Imperial Guards Cavalry of which he had been a superior private and in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars was characteristically shown on this occasion when he failed to evince any surprise whatever at the birth of a new-born baby and a boy at that.



Waka took Masato to the village shrine to pray for the future health and happiness of her child.

The new-born baby was the eleventh comer in the Tani family of five girls and five boys who had been reared into fine, sturdy men and women. The birth of another child was thus no occasion for excitement.

As was the local custom, large families were common and nothing to make a fuss about. Children were regarded as gifts from heaven. Thus, although the Tani family was not financially well-off, the eventful appearance of another baby was welcomed for in the province of Satsuma, males were classed above females.

"What shall I name the boy?" pondered Shinkichi. It was extraordinary easy to name a girl—their first had been named Haru, the second, Mitsu—but the naming of a boy required some cogitation. The first two sons, Shinzo and Shinjiro, had not provided any trouble but as the children appeared in succession, the problem became difficult. The fourth son has been named Yonokichi which had no meaning at all while the most prosaic name of Taro was given to the fifth son. He named his children in a way that defined all convention. To an extent, it was ridiculous. But this time, Shinkichi was determined that his eleventh son should have a fitting name. There was no particular reason for this decision but he felt called upon to find at least a decent name for this child.

"I want him to share my name," he thought. "Shin could be read also as ma. Ah, yes, Masato—a man of truth. There's a name."

It was a beautiful name. Masato Tani! A name which may have been owned by one of the eighty-three loyal retainers of Satsuma. A name that carried with it a certain amount of dignity. But yet his family was such a common one.

About seven days after the birth of Masato, Waka was already giving instructions and directions to the entire household from her bed. The eleventh child birth had not sapped her strength although one might imagine that a woman who had given birth to so many children must be robust. On the contrary, she was small and slender. She had a fair complexion and thick black hair, like all Satsuma women. Yet she could not be called beautiful as her cheek bones were high, her lips thick. Her slanted eyes and gentle voice were the only signs of loveliness in her. Being a tradesman's wife, selling tobacco, kitchenware and shochu, besides rice, her manners very humble.

Being a daughter of a plebian, she was not a woman of high intellect. She was never given to arguments or never did she aggressively assert herself. She was a typical woman of Satsuma who asked for nothing in life but work, faith, and the bringing up of her children.

"Haru, the noon whistle will soon blow." She called to her eldest daughter from her bed.

Haru seventeen years of age, was a great help to Waka, quiet and reticent like her father. While her mother was in bed, she had taken over the management of the kitchen. Shinzo, the eldest son, was not much of a help around the house but fourteen year old Mitsu, the second daughter, and thirteen year old Shinjiro, the second son, were willing to do their share in housekeeping such as sweeping and in delivering goods to customers. The only child needing the mother's attention was two year old Taro. But the house was kept in neat order despite the large family requiring Waka's attention. In fact, Waka had never hired any help while she was in bed.

"Haru, did you deliver the shochu to Kajikaya?" Waka asked.

"Yes, Mother, two quarts."

Haru could always be relied upon to do her work. It was therefore with a feeling of peace that Waka stayed in her bed, patiently waiting for the day when she could get up.

The construction of the Tani house was much like that of a farmer's. There was a large floorless space but the number of rooms in proportion to it was small. Besides the room where Waka was recuperating, there were three other rooms and one small room which was used as the children's study. At night these rooms were occupied by the thirteen members of the family.

Masato grew up healthy and strong, giving no unnecessary worry to his parents. Unlike Yonokichi, who was very gentle but sometimes caused anxiety to his mother by having stomach troubles, Masato, though not so robust, did not suffer from internal ailments. When hungry, he would cry furiously; but when his appetite was satisfied, he would soon fall asleep. Sometimes, he would awake from his sleep, without a cry, and play with his own little hands. He began to laugh and smile before his first birthday arrived.

Masato's fair complexion, and slanted eyes were inherited from his mother, and his red, gently closed lips from his father. He was so sweet and cute that anyone who saw him could not help but smile. He smiled even at strangers. Those who saw his winsome smile often mistook him for a baby girl.

"What a lovely smile this baby has. She will become an amiable bride," the people would say as Mitsu carried him on her back.

Waka had her twelfth child, Masahiko, when Masato was three years old, and she was very busy, of course, but she had no intention to omit the celebration of Shichigosan (celebrations held for children of three, five and seven years of age) for her children. For children, these ages are believed to be unlucky. Therefore, in order that their children of these ages may not be overtaken by any serious injuries or misfortunes, the parents, with their sons or daughters, pay homage to village shrines.

Waka took Masato to pay their respect to the village shrine, the God of War, to offer thanks for health and happiness. Dressed in her ceremonial kimono with the family crest, Waka walked under the big, old stone Torii, a sacred shrine entrance. She prayed for a long time. She had nothing in particular to wish for—nothing to pray for—only her hands were clasped in silent prayer.

The Arata "God of War" Shrine has a history. The present shrine was built by Takahisa Shimazu, the fifteenth lord; however, the consecration was supposed to have taken place far back in the olden times. In those days the festival day of September 23rd, the annual function of "Festival on the Shore" was an eventful day in Kagoshima. But now, such festivals are not held. Only one belief remains—that the white sand under the treasure shrine protects one from a viper. So it is written in an ancient book of this locality.

"As this shrine hates vipers, none of them exists in the Arata Village." The villagers' respect for this tutelary diety, God of War, Hachiman, was very deep and when Masato became a naval officer later, he never forgot to pay homage to the God at every leave of absence.

At the age of five, on the Shichigosan celebration day, Masato was again taken to this shrine, dressed in a black cotton ceremonial kimono with the family crest.

Masahiko died three months after his birth and the eighth son, Sueo (meaning the last son) was born in that same year, the last child born to Waka.

By the time Masato was seven years old, many changes had taken place. The great earthquake in 1923 did huge damage to the Kanto District. In Tokyo, radio had been introduced, but before that, two large warships "Mutsu" and "Nagato" appeared.

Masato was now old enough to have friends call on him.

"Masato, let's go out and play."

"All right! I'll be out with you in a minute."

Masato never refused an invitation. Children of Tokyo, when not in a peaceful mood, are usually particular about their companions, and when a friend of whom they are not so fond calls, they would say; "Not now—later!"

Perhaps, their mothers teach them to say that. However, in Kagoshima, children are taught never to refuse a friend's invitation. So it was with Masato.

The most intimate of his two or three friends was Takao Mutaguchi, who lived the farthest from his home. Hakao's home was in the outskirts of Arata town by the seashore. His father worked in the municipal office. The style of the house they lived in and the atmosphere of the family were somwhat intellectual—quite opposite of that of the Tani family. Yet, the two boys found something in common. They were of the same age and were to enter school the same year. This might have been the cause for two becoming intimate with each other.

"Masato, I was named after Takamori Saigo."

Takao was always proud of that. As the people of Kagoshima, paid great respect to the Great Saigo, there were many names having a portion of Saigo's name as "Taka" or "Mori." In the case of Takao, however, his name was not suited to his physical condition. He was thin and weak but his head was big.

"You certainly have a nice name!" Masato answered admiringly.

In Takao's family there were only four—his parents and his sister, Eda. Their home was always kept in order. They even had a gramophone.

When the weather permitted, the two boys went to the shore of Yojirogahama or to the Beach of Temposan to play. Going half a mile or so, the white sands, the old pine trees, the deep blue waters of Kinko Gulf and the smoking Mount Sakurajima unrolled before their very eyes. At that time, the Temposan Springs had not been dug nor were the sight-seeing roads built. The scenery, however, had not changed from the days of Lord Nariakira Shimazu's rule when his navy was most powerful. The sandy beach was so endlessly wide that the two boys could tumble, roll and wrestle around freely from morning till night. There bloomed the moon-flowers and nobody would scold them even if they threw stones and snapped the twigs and boughs of the pine trees. The companion of children was nature itself.

A historical and geographical description of Shimoarata, where Masato was born, may be necessary in order to get the readers better acquainted with the story. The name of Arata is said to have been mentioned in the old maps of Satsuma of about seven hundred years ago. Therefore, one would image it to be an old place; it was located on a periphery of the castle-town and both the farmers' and fishermen's huts or cottages and the houses of the lower Samurai class, which received a small fief, were scattered in that neighborhood. Of course, there were a few exceptions, such as the great and famous Kawakami and the Kiire families.

Even after the Meiji Restoration the town did not grow in size and according to the census taken in 1917, its population was only six hundred. However, since the discovery of hot springs, the town became famous and flourished—its population trebling. During the Meiji era, this small, insignificant town produced many brilliant personages, among whom were Marshal Kageaki Kawamura and Marquis Seigi Matsukata.

Distinguished men from Kagoshima, including Takamori Saigo, were all born of poor families of the so-called "Shimo" or lower districts, of which Shimoarata town was one. The poverty of the Matsukata family was the most outstanding one: it was told by Mrs. Kesako Matsukata, the heroic mother, that they could hardly get even potato-porridge.

Thus Arata was a poor village and yet the fish caught here were called "Fish of Arata" and were very famous for their delicacy. The shore was utilized as a salt-farm by the Shimazu clan. The name Yojirogahama was taken after a farmer, Yojiro Hirata, who devoted every effort in the enterprise of salt-field development. However, the reason why the shore of Arata had a great importance in the history of Japan was after all, because of its many points of historic interest. Mifunadeato, for example. Mifunadeato was a naval arsenal as well as a barrack during the latter period of the Shimazu overlordship. Around the docks, here, sailors and shipwrights lived a group life.

At the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the crew of a steam warship which was first launched was provided by Mifunade. In speaking of the relation between our navy and the Satsuma marines, we can never forget this part of the land. Shooting matches of western style matchlocks and the test firing of a eighty pound cannon were held on this shore. Also it was here that Nariakira Shimazu, who was positively determined to model his army on the French style, trained his selected three thousand men. He made up his mind in July, in the fifth year of August (1858) to go to Yedo (Tokyo) in order to restrain the despotic rule of the Tokugawa Shogunate. While directing maneuver, under the burning sun, he took ill and died. Tears well up in the eyes of the people of Satsuma even today when they look at the remains of this camp which now is surrounded by several old pine trees. The most historic remains, however, is the battery which fired the first shot at the British warship in the battle of Maenohama in 1806. The foundation stones of the battery emplacement, which resemble whetstones, washed by the water of the sea, still remain in the Temposan Park.

(To Be Continued)

The Past Week in Review

Enemy Hit Hard In S. Pacific Area

An Imperial Navy Air Unit, in an attack on an enemy convoy off Cape Merkus, on New Britain Island, on December 31, sank a medium-sized transport and one or more small transports and shot down four planes and on January 1 and 2, destroyed scores of other enemy aircraft over Kavieng and Rabaul, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on January 3.

Again, on January 3 and 4, Imperial Naval Air Units shot down 29 enemy fighter planes, including five unconfirmed, out of a formation of 52 that came attacking Rabaul, while other Imperial Naval Air Units together with comrade destroyer squadrons knocked down 12 of about 76 enemy planes which attempted to raid Kavieng on the morning of January 4, it was disclosed in an Imperial Headquarters' communique issued on December 6.

Meanwhile, the Imperial Headquarters' communique of January 5 reveals that the Imperial Army Air Units are daily dealing fatal blows to the enemy units which landed near Cape Gumbi, New Guinea Island, early on the morning of January 2.

Foe's Losses Total 156,000 In 6th Zone

Looking back over the battle results scored by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China during the past year, it is found that the enemy was forced to leave behind 104,689 bodies and that 51,268 enemy troops either gave themselves up or were taken prisoner. It is also found that among the principal items seized were 387 cannons and 1,658 machine-guns.

The crack units of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China welcomed New Year's Day last year in the wild Tapieh Mountains and in March launched the Hupeh Annihilation Operations in which they crushed the forces of Wang Ching-tsai and the raiding force of the enemy's sixth war zone, whereby they secured the delta region.

Through continuous drives, the sixth war zone, the biggest defense sector lying before Chungking, was completely broken down and the only remaining campaign now is that for the reduction of Chungking itself.

470 Enemy Planes Blasted By Army Aces In December

In large-scale aerial operations against the enemy air forces at the China, Burma and New Guinea fronts, approximately 470 enemy planes were either shot down or damaged during the one-month period of December last year by the Imperial Army Air Units, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on January 4.

In the China area, about 240 enemy planes were destroyed, 123 planes were destroyed in the Burma sector, and 107 aircraft were blasted on the New Guinea front. During the same period, the loss on our side was 92 planes, the communique added.

War Precepts Issued By Tojo for Civil Ranks

Special wartime instructions to Government officials ranging over the entire civil service and including policemen and firemen were issued by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence, on January 4, before about 370 officials of the Chokunin rank and above, in view of the increasing gravity of the responsibilities charged upon those who are in authority in this third year of the War of Greater East Asia.

The instructions covered the (1) Principle of Responsibility Fulfilment, (2) Principle of Decisive War Duties, (3) Principle of Command in Person, (4) Principle of Implicit Obedience, (5) Principle of Kindness and Courtesy, (6) Principle of Integrity and Dignity, and (7) Principle of Discretion in Speech and Action.

East Asiatic Leaders Welcome the New Year

Speaking in a series of New Year exchange broadcasts being made by the leaders of the nations of East Asia, Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, on January 2, declared that the time had now come to crush completely America and Britain and bring about the recovery of the true greatness of East Asia.

On the same evening, Vice-President Chou Fo-hai of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, in his New Year radio message, declared that the construction of Greater East Asia is in no way a Monroe Doctrine of Greater East Asia and naturally it does not deny any friendly collaboration of nations other than those in Greater East Asia.

Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram of Thailand declared on January 3 that the fate of Japan is also the fate of Thailand and that all the Thai people are ready to render every help until final victory. Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw of Burma, on the same evening, emphasized that the aims and ideals of Burma and Japan were identical and that the ties linking the two nations were inseparable.

Meanwhile, full faith in victory and the construction of a new and just order throughout the world were voiced by both Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic of the Philippines, and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in their broadcast delivered on January 4.

Rice Pact Is Signed By Japan and F.I.C.

An agreement to supply rice and its by-products to Japan by French Indo-China during 1944 was signed between Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux and Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa at the former's official residence on January 5, it was formally announced by the Saigon branch of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office.

The announcement also disclosed that official documents had been exchanged providing for an extension of the validity of the Notes exchanged on April 4, last year, concerning the entry into, and residence in, French Indo-China of Japanese subjects.

The newly concluded rice agreement is much the same in content as last year's. It is noteworthy, however, that a fair increase in price has been recognized, in view of the price trend in other commodities, thus stabilizing the livelihood of the farmers who make up 5 per cent of the population of the French colony.

Welles Denounces Anti-Axis War Aim

Sumner Welles, who recently resigned as U.S. Undersecretary of State, caused a great sensation when he wrote in a recent issue of the La Nacion, influential Argentine paper, that "the United States diplomatic policies are strongly colored with imperialism," aptly describing America's unmasked ambition of world domination.

He went on to say, "If the so-called realistic statesmen of the United States truly believe that the military alliance of America, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking will create an impregnable fortress to secure world peace, they should be reminded that past history had clearly proven that all military alliances have failed. The attempts of the four-Power alliance to place their policy of world oppression on the same level as international law are absolutely beyond realization".

Argentine Leader Sets Press Ban

President General Pedro Ramirez of Argentina stunned the United States circles when he ordered the strengthening of the press regulation order. The action is viewed as aiming at the suppression of all the newspapers supported by foreign capital and especially to stop all American propaganda entering Argentina.

According to a Washington dispatch, in a press interview at the State Department on January 6, in reply to the strong attitude of the press, Secretary of State Cordell Hull emphasized that the new press regulation order has not yet been clarified but "it is the aim of the United States to uphold till the last the principle of freedom of speech."

It has also been reported that President Roosevelt had sent the Argentine Government a strong protest when it ordered the suspension of all Jewish newspapers in the country. It is expected that the United States will bring strong pressure to bear on Argentine under the name of freedom of speech.

U.S. Brings Pressure On Bolivian Gov't

In connection with the new Government of Bolivia the United States has brought extreme pressure to bear on the Pan-American countries and, under the handy title of Pan-Americanism, has stubbornly refused to recognize Bolivia. However, Argentina, on January 3, extended official recognition to the Bolivian Government.

The United States Government meanwhile, as a result of consultation with the British Government has suspended the lend-lease arrangement with Bolivia, according to reports by Reuters as gathered from news circulating in diplomatic circles at Washington.

Bolivia, however, on the basis of the lend-lease agreement had heretofore received, only a few dozen of antiquated planes and old model trucks. Under the circumstances, Bolivia will not suffer a serious blow due to the discontinuation of the lend-lease provision.

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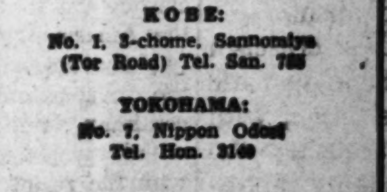

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1944

The Storm That Roosevelt Raised

The threatening, dark clouds of dissension and smouldering resentment that hung low for so long over Roosevelt's head have finally broken, drenching the ambitious, scheming, power-thirsty American President with a hail of hard-hitting, sharp-tongued criticism. The storm that now rages around him, however, was not unexpected, for it is a storm of his own making, created out of the ill-winds of the President's treacherous betrayal of his own people.

It is more than significant that the withering blast of criticism should be led and directed by Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, and Wendell Willkie, unsuccessful candidate for President in 1940, because these men were once prominent among those who were dazzled and blinded by the famous Rooseveltian charm. Sumner Welles, originator of the "Good Neighbor Policy," formerly was one of Roosevelt's most trusted confidants, and advisor extraordinary, while Willkie at one time, shortly after his defeat at the polls, beamingly represented the President in London as Roosevelt's own personal envoy. But those days are gone forever, for both men have long since passed through the gates of disillusionment, bitterly disappointed over Roosevelt's devotion to his own way of thinking and personal interests.

Both of these men, looking back over the events of the last few years, have seen and now admit that the United States Government, misguided by Roosevelt, has made a series of virtually irretrievable, stupid blunders. Both Welles and Willkie, who are by no means related politically, know that the path now being followed by the United States can lead to nothing but disaster, the total destruction of the very things the American people wish to protect.

According to a report received here from Bueros Aires, Welles in an article contributed to the Argentine journal La Nacion hit the current American policy of world domination by declaring that the United States diplomatic maneuvers are strongly tinged with imperialism. He is reported to have made a virulent attack on Roosevelt's plans to secure military bases in the Caribbean, the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans. Welles, it is said, advocated the establishment of a new world order but at the same time voiced violent opposition to schemes for a four-power military alliance, comprising the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and Chungking, to police the world after the war is over. Welles is understood to have declared that such attempts are absolutely beyond realization, that in actual practice such a military alliance is foredoomed to failure. In other words, the former Undersecretary of State made on all-out attack on everything that the present American administration is attempting to do, bluntly predicting that the American people are bound to turn away eventually in disgust from the current American policy and return to their former shell of isolationalism.

Interestingly enough, Willkie's criticism was likewise directed against the diplomatic policy of the Roosevelt Administration, with the irate Republican leader accusing the United States Government of making repeated blunders in handling the problems relating to foreign affairs. Willkie sardonically emphasized the fact that Roosevelt has proved himself thoroughly incapable of guiding the world along new lines of international cooperation. Willkie, it may be recalled, was particularly vehement in his denunciation of Roosevelt's inability to prevent Soviet Premier Josef Stalin from gaining "the upper hand" with regard to problems of political adjustment.

In making their indictments of Roosevelt's diplomatic failures, neither Willkie nor Welles had any really constructive suggestions to make; both were purely destructive in their criticisms. But it is noteworthy that both of them should have the same opinion about Roosevelt's meddling in international affairs. Welles and Willkie are of vastly differing temperaments, standing for entirely separate principles, and this fact makes their common criticism all the more remarkable. The only possible conclusion that can be drawn from their joint verdict is that Roosevelt's past actions and future intentions are being viewed with increasing suspicion and concern by a growing number of responsible American observers, for both Willkie and Welles speak not as individuals alone but as unofficial spokesmen for powerful and influential groups of Americans.

These criticisms, however, are only isolated ingredients in the storm that Roosevelt has brewed. There are indications that there are other, more ominous developments in the offing involving both international and domestic complications.

In the international sphere, there is still to be settled the thorny issue of America's attitude toward the Soviet-Polish questions. As has been pointed out before, slurring innuendos have been cast by many American officials and writers regarding the Soviet Union's future intentions toward Poland and the Baltic States, and regardless of what Roosevelt might have said to Stalin at Teheran, his political string-pulling tactics in inviting the leaders of the Polish regime in London to Washington have not helped to clear the murky situation. From Roosevelt's present actions, it is rather difficult to tell exactly which side he plans to stab in the back, but it is a foregone conclusion that Roosevelt cannot continue to appease both parties indefinitely. The present storm inevitably must grow in intensity.

At home, in the domestic field, Roosevelt is confronted with an equally muddled situation, a situation that also threatens to become worse with the passage of time. There is no assurance, for example, that the difficulties presented by labor, which caused so much trouble last year, will in any way be alleviated this year. In fact, recent reports received here reveal that the disputes centering around the demands made by the steel and railway workers have yet to be completely settled and that the government is being gravely hampered in its efforts to maintain a solid home front. In addition, blatant, unthinking optimism, soaring inflation, shortage of civilian goods, absenteeism and shortage of workers in key industries, the growing clamor of racial minorities, the increasing dissatisfaction being expressed over inefficient, muddling bureaucracy are all contributing toward the fury of the storm over Roosevelt's head.

There are even rumors of an impending purge by Roosevelt of his Cabinet, with Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, Attorney General Francis Biddle, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and even Secretary of War Henry Stimson being mentioned as the prospective victims of Roosevelt's wrath.

To sum it all up, the wild winds of controversy around Roosevelt are the logical outcome of the consistent policy of opportunistic double-dealing followed by him ever since his assumption of office. Abroad as well as at home, Roosevelt's self-centered attempts to win power have brought the United States to the verge of the most dangerous precipice she has ever known. Around and above is chaos, while below is the yawning abyss of complete destruction. A new type of leadership, imbued with an entirely new set of ideals based on true justice and honesty, is an urgent necessity if the United States wishes to weather and survive the storm that Roosevelt and his rubber-stamp men have created.

A Year Ago Today

January 10, 1943

A squadron of six American P-40 fighters appeared over Chingmen, western Hupeh Province, today, of which two were shot down by anti-aircraft batteries, and the remaining four fled in disorder.

* * *

The anti-British struggle in India is still raging with no sign of abatement. Incessant armed clashes are taking place between the Indians and the American and British troops stationed in the two provinces of Bengal and Assam. Meanwhile, the evacuation of citizens from Calcutta is continuing, while British officials and merchants are withdrawing from the city to Bombay and Karachi, with the result that munitions factories in the city have been obliged virtually to shut down.

* * *

Reflecting the mounting war expenditures, the Washington authorities are busy urging the nation to absorb the national bonds which they have issued month after month ever since America's entry into the war. The nation, however, is now so much burdened by the heavy increase in taxation and the growing inflation of the currency, that there is a growing tendency among the holders of bonds to dispose of them hastily for their self-protection.

* * *

Shocked by the Nanking Government's participation in the War of Greater East Asia, the Supreme Defense Council of Chungking held a meeting of its political and military leaders. Chungking leaders also conferred with the American and British Ambassadors as well as military representatives of the two countries to deliberate on measures to be taken by Chungking, the United States and Great Britain.

* * *

Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Airplane Production, revealed that due to the scarcity of raw materials, the production of airplanes, and particular bombers, has become very difficult in England.

East Asia Declaration Versus Atlantic Charter

Evolution of Doctrine Signifies Firing of First Deadly Hemispheric Shot at Old World Capitalist-Imperialist Structure

By HIKOMATSU KAMIKAWA
Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan

Part I

Hikomatsu Kamikawa, LL.D., professor of diplomatic history in the law department of Tokyo Imperial University, is well known for his frequent contributions on international affairs to Tokyo's leading periodicals.

When the two-day Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo on November 5 and 6 adopted a five-point joint declaration at the close of the session, the aspiration of the peoples of this section of the Orient to foster inter-country homogeneity and mutual security and thus contribute to the maintenance of world peace assumed a historic significance. The Assembly was attended by the distinguished representatives of Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, Burma and the Philippines. The Head of the Provisional Government of Free India watched its proceedings as an observer. This was the first occasion in modern times that so many Oriental countries gathered together at a conference to express pan-Asiatic solidarity without being saddled with third Power interference.

Before Japan liquidated the influences of Britain and the United States from Greater East Asia, the entire region remained as the happy hunting-ground of alien capitalist-imperialists. By creating divisions among the contiguous countries, the Anglo-American nations managed to have their way in manipulating the destiny of Greater East Asia. Then when Japan reduced the intervention of Britain and the United States and declared its policy of restoring each nation of the sphere to its rightful place, a surging wave of pan-Asiatic concord over-flowed into this part of the Orient, and all the component countries determined to march forward unitedly for the creation of a Greater East Asia so as to impede permanently the incursion of outside aggrandizement.

Foundation Laid

Earlier, while Burma and the Philippines regained their sovereign status by attaining independence, Malaya and the East Indies obtained the right of participating in the administration commensurate with the degree of their capability. At the same time, a Provisional Government of Free India came to be formed and it received the due recognition of Japan, the friendly Powers and the independent nations of Greater East Asia. In this manner, the foundation for the development of pan-Asiatic solidarity was laid. In view of the new development, it was considered right and proper that the nations of Greater East Asia should meet in a conference to proclaim their united will in regard to the evolution of a regional doctrine for common good, as well as for the benefit of the world. In consequence, the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations was held, at which a regional doctrine, with the unanimous consent of all the participating countries, was framed to facilitate the promotion of sphere-living and sphere-understanding as energetically as possible.

No one can dispute the fact that the joint declaration, adopted at the assembly, which is in the nature of a regional doctrine, is an unprecedented event in the annals of East Asia. It not only symbolizes the self-asserting independent spirit of each of the nations of Greater East Asia, but also their intuitive urge to live in cordiality with other spheres of the world. From the moral point of view, it marks the beginning of an age of Oriental renaissance and, from the political standpoint, it denotes the commencement of a new era of regionalism of Asiatic creation. The Greater East Asia Doctrine is not a conception which has been suddenly raised to prominence; it has been enunciated in conformity with the long-standing ideal of pan-Asianism as an attempt to revert to the Oriental order of intercourse in a purely Oriental sphere. Because of this conceptional sublimity, it towers above the Anglo-American objective as revealed in the Atlantic Charter.

Shot at Old World

The evolution of the Greater East Asia Doctrine, in international parlance, means the firing of the first deadly hemispheric shot at the old world capitalist imperialist structure favored by Britain and the United States. It is a powerful explosive charged with the capacity to detonate the intrusive desire of London and Washington in the conduct of life and living in the sphere of Greater East Asia. It does not aim at encroaching upon the way of life of other spheres, but proposes to bear its share in the maintenance of international tranquillity and well-being.

It is apparent that the Atlantic Charter is based upon self-interest, which wishes to guide the inter-sphere intercourse in accordance with the Anglo-American world control policy drafted by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. In sharp contrast, the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration expounds the principle of common prosperity and safety in its own sphere without harboring in the least any intention of imposing itself on the activities of other regions of the globe. Even within its sphere, it guarantees respect for individual State liberty; whereas the Atlantic Charter contains suggestions for the installing of such individual State liberties as are suitable to the political and economic taste of London and Washington.

Owing to the cataclysmic changes in international intercourse and political ideologies, the conception that certain powerful nations should take upon themselves the responsibility of conducting the affairs of the world has become untenable. Prior to the precipitation of the current global hostilities, Britain and the United States conducted international affairs by equipping themselves with all the weapons required for retaining their world supremacy. They executed steps to amortize the legitimate aspirations of the dissatisfied Powers aimed at the resumption of their share of control in the administration of international affairs.

Faced with such obstructions, the dissatisfied Powers agreed among themselves to organize their spheres of influence in their respective contiguous areas. Thus, the political ideology of evolving a new order in Europe came to be propagated. In East Asia, too, a similar ideology took root to overthrow the superimposed Anglo-American politico-economic control. As a result of these developments, sphere-politics is being strongly advocated by the rising nations to shape their own way of life and international intercourse. It is quite plain that sphere-politics has now become an accepted political ideology. Japan and the nations of Greater East Asia, in order to vitalize the growth of sphere-politics, have jointly propounded the Greater East Asia Doctrine as their common political and economic safety valve.

Must Be Challenged

The Atlantic Charter does not subscribe to sphere-politics as envisioned by Japan, Germany and the nations allied to them. It has drawn the blueprint of a world politics preferable only to Britain and the United States. For that reason, it is a political antilogy which is contralateral on one side and unilateral on the other, and as such, it cannot but be challenged by Japan, Germany and their allies. The Greater East Asia Joint Declaration is antipodal to the Atlantic Charter, because it seeks to reconstruct the region of Greater East Asia as one of the component spheres of the projected new world order fabric, enjoying the freedom of action in the conduct of its own affairs unharassed and unhampered by third Power maneuvers. Moreover, it embodies the Oriental moral principles and the Oriental sense of justice, universality and human fellowship. Internally, it acknowledges that each unit of the sphere should have the independent right to administer its national affairs, and externally, it makes it obligatory on the part of all the units to insure common prosperity and security by professing a common ideal of joint living and defense.

For the purpose of practicalizing the smooth execution of the Greater East Asia Doctrine, it has become absolutely necessary to organize a new order in this quarter of the globe. The first point of the Joint Declaration says "The countries of Greater East Asia through mutual cooperation will ensure the stability of their region and construct an order of common prosperity and well-being." A new order built upon common prosperity and well-being cannot under any circumstances be characterized as a machinery to yield profits to a particular nation. Inasmuch as it discountenances plutocratic exploitation and capitalistic aggression, it has to operate by adhering to the principles of non-domination, non-exploitation and non-aggression.

In other words, it has to become a joint machinery of all the units of the sphere, each playing its proper role for its individual advancement and also that of the region as a whole. This being the interpretation of the first point of the declaration, it can be said with force that the principle laid down in it is more idealistic, humanistic and justifiable than the conception of inter-country harmony proposed in the Atlantic Charter, which is one-sided, plutocratic and domineering.

(To Be Concluded)

P.I. DISCOVERS TRUE INDEPENDENCE

In Name of Freedom Filipinos Seek Further Higher Values

By SEIJI MATSUSHITA
(From the Kokusai Bunka)

On October 14, the Republic of the Philippines was established. Thus, another member has been added to the happy family of Greater East Asia. In the same way that we find extreme happiness in thinking about the future of our children—what he will be in the years ahead and in what manner he can be of the greatest service to the country—we find happiness in imagining how the new member of our family, the Republic of the Philippines, will develop in the future and in what form will she be able to contribute to the happiness of humanity and to the culture of the world.

The Japanese-Filipino Student Conference was started in 1937 through the efforts of Professor Kojiro Sugimori of Waseda University and others. In April of the same year, a group of Filipino students was invited to Tokyo and the first of the Japanese-Filipino student conference was held. In the following year, students from our country went over to the Philippines and the second student conference was opened in Manila at the University of the Philippines. The third was held in April of 1939 at the Waseda University when the Filipino students again came to Japan, and the fourth in July of 1940 in Manila at the Far Eastern University when our students again sailed to the Philippines. This was the last of the Japanese-Filipino student conferences before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Although I had some connections with the third conference, it was during the fourth conference that I had the pleasure of not only attending the students' meeting but of mingling personally with the students of the various Philippine universities when I went to the Philippines in my capacity as the leader of the Japanese student representatives. I would like to express some opinions about the future of the Philippines from the impressions gained at the fourth Japanese-Filipino student conference.

Unquestioning Belief

I was deeply impressed by the fact that the Filipino students absorbed the American democracy uncritically in obedient belief. Democracy has been the subject of much criticism even in America and Britain. Because there was no other object of better faith and through the strength of its long tradition, democracy is at present predominant, but the intellectuals of America and Britain do not forget to express their own individual views before placing their faith in democracy. They take it in only after descriptions, explanations, and alterations. But the Filipino students I had mingled with had complete faith in democracy which was clearly shown in all of their discussions.

The Filipinos did not fight for democracy like the Anglo-Americans. The traditional culture of the Philippines was completely destroyed and later heteronomically introduced after it had once been put on paper. But they have taken in the name of "freedom," the virtues of sincerity, goodness, beauty, and others which all humanity possesses. We must not forget that in their conception of democracy or things pertaining to democracy, there are many aspects which are entirely different from that of the Anglo-Americans. It is interesting to note that the words "peace, freedom, and morality" are included in the preamble of the Constitution of the Philippine Republic. And the word "freedom" still remains. Will "freedom" remain as the Anglo-American conception of freedom, that is, the disclaiming of the lofty logic of obedience to authority for the individuals rights, or will it develop into the Asiatic conception of independence, that is, an independence able to control all matter and not bound by material consideration? That can only be decided by our attitude toward the Filipinos. We can not entirely discredit the fact that the Filipinos had inherited democracy from America. In the name of freedom and through the mediation of democracy, they are seeking further higher values. Thus, the preamble of the Philippine Constitutional Law, short though it may be, expresses the goal of the Filipinos.

Correct in Judgment

I think that the Filipinos are surprisingly correct in judging the essential righteousness, goodness, and beauty of things. For some time hereafter, I can imagine that there will be much discussion as to the truth of the present independence and the falsehood of the one to be granted by the Americans and the differences between the independence granted at present and the independence to be granted by America on July 4, 1946. If the impressions gained during the Japanese-Filipino student conference in July of 1939 are correct, the Filipinos have believed without question that the "independence" promised by America was in fact another name for riddance and that the independence granted by Japan is, indeed, the true independence.

Most of the Filipino students are in the law and literature departments of the universities. In the science department, there are quite a number of medical students but only a few in engineering and agriculture. The number in the commercial and economic departments is also comparatively few. In short, the law department was all-powerful. As a practical problem, such tendencies in the educational field were inevitable before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Now, the Philippines is a completely independent nation and as announced in the declaration of independence will "attain self-sufficiency through the development of resources under the principle of Philippines for the Filipinos." The natural result will be an encouragement of engineering skill and, I believe, the evils of the all-powerful law department in the educational world will be remedied. There will be a great simplification in the administration of the Philippines as compared to the one under American domination.

The Chinese Literati Of Yore

Contrast Between Meek Russian Intelligentsia and Powerful Learned Class of China Throws Light on Rulers of Monarchy

By NOBUICHI KUZUOKA
Written for the Nippon Times

That the political and social stability of China is essential to the establishment of Greater East Asia is unanimously supported in Nanking as well as in Tokyo. And yet some may say that it is premature to argue about China's home affairs at this critical time when the moribund Chiang Kai-shek government is not yet exterminated. To have a penetrating insight, however, about one fundamental fact is indispensable. This fundamental fact is that there existed in China a powerful ruling class which for thousands of years dominated over the huge empire. This ruling class was the Chinese literati, the learned class of China. This is a very important and yet often neglected fact. For thousands of years the Chinese community was stable, always dominated over by the literati. But after the middle of the 19th century the literati lost its power, and the Chinese community became chaotic. Before going further, let us take a glance at the intelligentsia, or the learned class of Russia. The contrast between the meek Russian intelligentsia and the powerful Chinese literati will throw a sidelight on this learned ruling class.

As a social class the Russian intelligentsia was well known. Though they have already been banished from their homeland, we have a tolerably clear idea about them. They were a sensitive, clever, imaginative, meek and good-natured people. Czarist Russia had a strong ruling class, which consisted of arrogant noblemen, peremptory soldiers, and mystical priests. They dominated over millions of ignorant muzhik. And the intelligentsia was a sort of venerable half out-cast in the social scale of Russia. They were mainly recruited from impoverished landowners and effeminate noblemen. Though their proclivity to literature, music, and fine arts was notorious, they had neither political power nor economic influence. In short, the Russian intelligentsia was a singular class whose power in the political world was negligible.

Was Political Class

Unlike this Russian learned class, the Chinese literati was a political class. They were not half out-cast but a powerful ruling class. China had long been an established bureaucratic monarchy. And numerous civil wars, even dynastical changes could not alter the fundamental structure of society, that is, the predominance of the bureaucratic literati. Under this well-established bureaucracy, the government official whose sole ability was to draw up documents, held a special place among the people. And the Chinese written language, that complicated, ideographic form of writing, was a symbol of the privilege which the literati could monopolize. "In China," says Bertrand Russell, "the Emperor was not absolute, except during the reign of Shih Huang-ti, who burnt all books; at all other times the literati could usually reign supreme." This statement indicates two facts—that the literati was a truly powerful ruling class, and that the Chinese Emperor was not despotic. In other words, the Chinese political system was quite unique, and the Aristotelian classification of government was not strong in China. And, if I may take the liberty of coining a new word for the Chinese polity, I would say China became a "literati cracy."

Although the words "literati" and "government official" are not synonimous terms, every official was expected to have a competent knowledge of the Confucian philosophy and other Chinese classics, not to mention a good knowledge of the notoriously difficult ideographic words. There was competitive examination under the Emperor. Those who passed the examination successfully were qualified to be civil officers. The majority of the candidates came from the literati group. Thus, it came about that the civil officers mainly belonged to the literati. The men of this celebrated class were proud, self-centered, and cool-headed. They were very fond of magnificent ceremonies, but not at all devoted to any creed. They abhorred fanaticism. They were always desirous of being clad in splendid costumes in order to gain the admiration of the peasants. While they were always ready to produce documents of beautiful phraseology to cover their own misdeed, they vehemently clung to the patriarchal family system which enabled them to be happy polygamists. As they were well aware of the vulnerability of their own class, they disliked soldiers and decried any policy that might bring about changes unfavorable to their interests.

Power Was Lost

This powerful ruling class, however, with its matchless astuteness, failed to cope with the European aggression which became severe after the Opium War. And as a result of political reform, the age-old institution of competitive civil service examinations was abolished. Thus, the literati's well-paved way to power was at last lost.

Since 1911 those dominating over China have been young students, the military clique, American missionaries, and Communist agents, not the literati. The result was chaos, endless civil wars, and disorder. Since the Opium War, China has experimented with a constitutional monarchy, republicanism, and Sovietism, in turn, but all were failures. This was, without a doubt, due to the fact that transplanted European institutions did not accord with the noble traditions of China, that is, reverence for the learned, and submission to the rule of the learned class.

Since the middle of the last century, phenomenal changes have taken place, one, the downfall of the literati's power, and the other, the appearance of turbulent elements—first, the American missionaries, and later, the Communist agents. These uninvited guests came with a dangerous mission. They came to undermine the noble tradition of Confucius and upset the social order. They came to destroy and conquer China. And the Chinese community was at one time on the verge of total collapse. But, fortunately, the danger has passed. Since the establishment of the National Government under President Wang Ching-wei, the prospect has become bright. There is and will be no Soviet China, no Chinese submission to the American church. We are going to see an independent China, politically as well as spiritually. And is it not possible to expect the restoration of the literati to power?

SONG

To Lord Fujiwarano Umakai on the Occasion of his Departure for Tsukushi.

By Takahashino Mushimaro
(From the Manyoshu)

When now white-clouded Tatsuta lies all
Clad in bright red with autumn dews, away
Over this mount and many other tall
Steep peaks you go upon your weary way
To Tsukushi, where men you delegate
Unto the farthest fields and mountains to
Defend against intruding foes our state.
You guard its safety,—see how the things are,
E'en to where crags to echoes do halloo,
And to where toads go crawling—e'er so far.
When after winter springtime comes again,
Prithee quick as a bird to us return.
I'll wait upon the Tatsuta road then
Amid the fair azalea-blooms that burn
All red, and mountain-cherries in full flower,
And welcome you with all my power.

Envoy

An idle speech ne'er
You make, but you are a man
Who can beat foes—e'er
So great like clouds in the span.
Indeed you are a true man.

(Translated by Mario Ida)

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The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

Press Comments

Monday, January 10

ASAHI—World War Situation
YOMIURI - HOCHI — Pacific War

World War Situation

ASAHI—There is an acute feeling that at last the war is about to enter its final stage in which victory and defeat will be decided. It is only natural that at this juncture our attention should be chiefly held by the war situation in the Pacific which is now centered on the battle for the defense of Rabaul. But we should not on this account lose sight of the question as to which stage has now been reached in the World War and make any false judgment.

The world war situation is clearly heading toward a decisive stage with regard to the following three points: First, the enemy has hardened his determination to prosecute decisive warfare against Japan and Germany and, in this connection, it is believed that the enemy has made final decisions on his strategies both in the East and West. It is in this meaning that the three conferences held recently at Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran deserve attention. At these conferences, America and Britain have politically kowtowed before the Soviet Union, and furthermore they have submitted to the demand of the Soviet Union for the formation of a second front. All this is because their former method of prosecuting the war by means of aiming at the common collapse of both Germany and the Soviet Union has already been reduced to nil, and to tide over the present stage reached in the war, they have now come to realise that there is no other way left to them but to keep depending on the military strength of the Soviet Union.

Again, with regard to Chungking, they attempted to prevent its secession by all kinds of nice baits, but now they can no longer shut their eyes to the necessity of demonstrating to Chungking their determination to carry out a counter-offensive against Japan on a broad scale, and to shape that strategy in collaboration with Chungking. It goes without saying that those three conferences were chiefly based on plans for propaganda and intrigue. However, in the present stage one would not be able to escape the criticism of being unrealistic if one were to deny that America and Britain were also prompted by the urgency of the war situation itself to hold these conferences on the basis of strategical requirements.

The second point is that the development of the war situation in Europe may possibly show sudden and rapid progress in the near future. With the aim of bringing the war against Germany to a rapid conclusion, America and Britain have made up their minds about the formation of a second front. Germany herself is recognizing that there are even indications to the effect that America and Britain are already about to translate these plans into action. At the same time it is imagined that also against Japan they have decided on plans for a short-term warfare, but the strategical difficulties of an all-out offensive against Japan are still unsolved. Moreover, utilization of the bulky military strength of the Soviet Union is possible only in the battlefields of Europe, where also the main strength of Britain is concentrated. Regardless of whether America may like it or not, under the principle of their short-term-war theory, the main strength of the anti-Axis forces will first have to be directed against Europe.

The third point is that the "time" factor is working with great pressure on both sides of the belligerent countries. A conspicuous instance of this is seen in the enemy's impatience to carry out a short-term war. In the face of this, Japan and Germany have made their structures secure for a long-term war, and have made all preparations to cope with the enemy's counter-offensive.

We believe that the above are the main characteristics of the World War situation. The enemy is considering this year as the last stage of the war; he is distributing his fighting strength and stirring up his fighting spirit, and is about to switch to the final offensive. Indeed, it could only be called a very serious matter if we were to wrongly estimate the time of the enemy's final offensive and if our war effort were to lag behind the development of the war situation.

Pacific War

YOMIURI-HOCHI — Advancing northward from the Solomons, the enemy is now staging offensive operations with Rabaul and Kavieng in the center. With the aim of bringing about the collapse of one corner of our inner cordon of defense through the capture of Rabaul, the enemy is intending to cut off our connection with

(Continued on Col. 5 Page 2)

Smashing Blow Dealt U.S. Landing Fleet Off Cape Merkus by Nippon Sea Eagles

Thrilling 3-Day Raid On Enemy Described; Over Half Destroyed

By TATSUO ARAO
Member of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—Against the enemy forces that landed on Cape Merkus, in obvious maneuvers to bring to advantage their operations on Rabaul, the intrepid Sea Eagles of the Imperial Navy launched three successive devastating attacks beginning in the early morning of December 15 and through the 17th. As announced by the Imperial Headquarters on December 18 the brilliant results scored against the enemy* included one large-sized transport, four small-sized transports and 50-odd landing boats sunk, all loaded to capacity. In addition one large-sized cruiser was sunk and many other special transports and landing boats were sunk or heavily damaged. In all, more than half of the enemy forces were sent speeding to their watery graves.

The following story of the furious Japanese aerial attacks as related by Captain N, Sub-Lieutenant O and Flight Petty Officer T, who had participated in the operations either in the bomber or fighter squadrons has been dispatched to the people on the home front.

Enemy Fleet Sighted

The first attack was made on the early dawn of December 15. A sea patrol plane flashed a message to the base which read, "A large enemy landing force, protected by destroyer fleet, attempting to land in the vicinity of Cape Merkus."

As the faint streaks of daylight broke over the airfield, the planes of the chosen heroes of the attack soared into the sky in perfect formation and headed straight for the objective.

At X minutes of X hour, Cape Merkus came into the field of vision. In the fore, a destroyer squadron, trailing white streaks of foam, were pointed in the direction of New Guinea.

Petty Light Officer J barked out a short command, "Damn it! Follow them!" He pressed his laying apparatus close against his eyes.

Suddenly from the rear Flight Warrant Officer J focused his gaze directly downward. Sure enough, enemy transports!

At this point, southwest of Cape Merkus, pushing their way over the oily smooth surface of the sea, behind the protecting coral reef barricades of Pilelo and Alui Islands, enemy transports, large and medium-sized and small landing barges with lowered speed were making for the shore, approximately 5,000 meters ahead. In the intervening waters between the land and the transports, a large number of small-sized landing boats, huddled together in lumber raft formations were shoving slowly toward the shore.

"What a catch!" exulted Petty Warrant Officer Y through the speaking tube. At that moment, a large-sized cruiser, a regular cruiser and a group of landing vessels were espied off the eastern coast of Cape Merkus.

Attack Is Launched

Flight Petty Officer T. issued the curt orders, "The entire unit will spiral downward and commence bombing." The bombing squadron abandoned their first sighted prey—the enemy destroyer flee—and made a sudden vertical swoop toward the transport fleet.

The first plane plunged toward the cruiser, the second, and the third set their mark on the large-sized transports. The remaining sea eagles swooped down on the other ships.

Terrific explosions belched from the up-pointed guns of the A-class cruiser. Flight Petty Officer T. oblivious to the enemy's counter-fire, plunged lower into the inferno of deadly shells. As his plane hung for a flash over the center of the enemy ship. A lightning streak struck the vessel. Almost instantly a column of red flames shot upward.

Simultaneous with the lethal hit on the cruiser, dark clouds of smoke curled skyward from the transports on the west coast. In a few moments, one of the transports was swallowed by the briny depths. All over the surface of the water, transports, wallowed amid columns of spouting water and dark clouds of smoke.

Simultaneous attacks, simultaneous hits! This was indeed a superhuman feat.

The bomb dropped by First Class Flight Petty Officer K. had blown the screw off the small-sized trans-

(Continued on Col. 4 Page 2)

BRITISH CRUISER DAMAGED IN CLASH WITH REICH NAVY

Norfolk Now Undergoing Repairs, Says Commander

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, January 9.—Reports have just reached here from Sweden revealing that the British heavy cruiser, Norfolk which participated in the battle resulting in the sinking of the German battleship, Scharnhorst, is now moored in a northern British port where she is undergoing repairs.

The commander of the cruiser, Captain D. K. Lain, upon inspecting the damage, told dockyard officials that his ship had received several hits from the guns of the Scharnhorst. "Seven 28 cm. shells hit our cruiser rather badly and set her afire," he declared and "the extinguishing of the fire was very difficult since the paint used on warships, once it catches fire, burns persistently."

Since this news has been confirmed by Reuter, it is assumed that the damage suffered by the Norfolk is much heavier than admitted by the British Admiralty. The fact that both the commander and crew of the British ship had not been forbidden to reveal facts points to certain conclusions. And local observers believe this attitude is primarily due to the many casualties suffered by the Norfolk.

Air Raid Damages Given

Domei

BERLIN, January 8.—German military authorities announced today the damages caused by air raids on Italy by anti-Axis forces during December as follows, according to Rome reports.

Cities and towns bombed by anti-Axis air forces during December numbered 58, and damages caused were as follows:

1. Houses seriously destroyed: 2,000.
2. Death: 875 citizens, 28 military men.
3. Wounded: 1,790 citizens.

The bombing was most fierce at Torino.

PAN-ARAB DISCUSSION IS RESUMED AT CAIRO

Lebanese Premier Gets Invitation to Open Talk

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 9.—Egyptian Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha invited Lebanese Premier Riad Es-Solh to Cairo and opened a conference today at the Egyptian Foreign Office to decide the question of forming an Arab League, according to Cairo reports.

The representatives of Egypt and Lebanon are expected to leave Cairo for Alexandria on January 14, to conclude their conference.

Egyptian Minister of Justice Salery Abdel Pasha visited Saudi-Arabia in December and conferred with King Ibn Saud, urging the latter to join the proposed Arab League. The Justice Minister returned to Cairo on January 8 from Saudi-Arabia, and in a press interview upon his return reported fully on the conference with King Ibn Saud, declaring that this was the year when every effort should be made for the formation of the Arab League.

The Iraqi Government announced on January 9 that at the conference with the Syrian Mission, the relations between Iraq and Syria and also the question of forming an Arab League were fully discussed, according to reports from Bagdad.

Wrestling Matches Staged

The first day of the spring Sumo (wrestling) tournament for 1944 opened on Sunday at the Kokugikan Amphitheater at Ryogoku which was packed to capacity with enthusiastic spectators.

The principal contests of the day were:

Won	Lost
Kiyomigawa	Nayoroiwa
Dewaminato	Maedayama
Haguroyama	Matsunosato
Futabayama	Kyushuzan
Terukuni	Midorikuni

NIPPON AIR FORCES CONTINUE TO BOMB ENEMY AT TARAWA

Heaviest War Price In U.S. History Paid In Gilbert Landings

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—Japanese Air Units, on January 7, raided American positions on Tarawa Island, the anti-Axis Headquarters of the Southwest Pacific announced today, according to a dispatch from Melbourne.

Heaviest Price Paid

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—Grim tales of the "bloodiest and toughest battle" ever fought by the U.S. Marines has been brought back by the "leatherneck" officers and men who survived the fighting on Tarawa and Makin islands in the Gilberts, according to reports from Washington.

One war correspondent who witnessed the battle for Betio said, "It was the fiercest, bloodiest and most ruthless I have seen in the two years of the Pacific war." He added that this battle shows how long, hard and costly" the road to Tokyo will be.

The New York Times correspondent, writing of the horrible losses suffered by the marines said, "This battle is the bloodiest mess ever seen." He added, "The men of the 2nd Marine Division died for every foot of sand. It is impossible to look in any direction from any point on this island, which is less than one square mile in area, without seeing the bodies of dead marines and the Japanese."

Other reports brought back by the U.S. survivors from Tarawa Island revealed the cleverness of the Japaness in disguising the almost bomb-proof emplacements which, combined with the natural defenses of the Pacific atolls, made the invasion so costly.

Referring to the actual landing operations, a report said that the Japanese machineguns on the beaches "raked the wading marines while other Japanese hidden in hulks of ships in the lagoon fired into their backs." The report added, "No operation in American military history has ever been attained at a higher price."

Lieutenant-Colonel Evans Carlson declared, "It was by far the toughest job I have ever seen."

"The marines at Tarawa met the heaviest opposition of any landing attempt in the Pacific war," was the comment by Lieutenant-Colonel James Roosevelt, son of the American President.

Knox Boasts Again

Another boastful, but empty, promise was made by U.S. Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox when he stated on January 7 that the American forces will soon carry their attacks to the principal Japanese bases, according to a New York dispatch received by the Yomiuri-Hochi via Stockholm. The report

(Continued on Col. 6 Page 2)

Pius XII Congratulates Birth of P.I. Republic

Domei

MANILA, January 8.—To the notification of the birth of the Republic of the Philippines and of his appointment as its President, dispatched by President Jose P. Laurel in October last year, His Holiness Pope Pius XII dispatched a reply through the Filipino delegate to the Vatican and expressed congratulation on the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines.

Donate 3 Planes to Army

Domei

HANKOW, January 9.—The people of Hupeh Province today donated three additional warplanes to the Japanese Army Air Force in China in a ceremony held at the Hankow Airfield.

The function was attended by the Provincial Governor, representatives of the Japanese Army authorities in the Province and other local dignitaries.

It is recalled that the people of Hupeh Province recently donated one plane to the Japanese Army Air Force in China as a token of gratitude for the gallant defense put up against the enemy air force, which resorts to tactics of indiscriminate bombings.

AN IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY of Japanese armed might was afforded enthusiastic citizens in Tokyo yesterday, as crack units of the Imperial Army tank corps, which had participated in the New Year Military Review on January 8, rolled through the main thoroughfares of the capital.
(Passed by War Ministry)

BOLIVIA IS ANGERED BY HULL'S RANTINGS

Flatly Denies Statement That Revolt Was Caused By Outside Influence

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—The Bolivian Government is greatly annoyed by the statement made by U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his press interview yesterday to the effect that the Bolivian revolution was incited and aided by outside influence who plan to hinder the defense of the American continent.

In refutation of this statement, the Bolivian Foreign Minister declared today to the press as follows, according to a dispatch from La Paz:

"I fail to understand why Secretary of State Hull made such a statement. It is extremely regretful that he gave ear to erroneous reports and made his conclusions accordingly. I demand of Secretary Hull concrete proofs. Naturally I would not be surprised if officials of the former Bolivian Government had issued false documents in an attempt to alienate the Bolivian people from their new government. However, I am firmly of the opinion that the new government has the full confidence and support of the people, for they remember their liberation from the shameless despotism of the old government which caused such terrible disturbances at the time when the tin miners rose in revolt."

U.S. Pressure Groundless

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—Concerning the adoption of a resolution at the recent meeting of the Pan-American Defense Committee as to whether or not the nationals of the American continent would recognize, after obtaining full information through their respective diplomatic organs, the establishment of a new government by force during the war, the United States replied that in concert with 19 other countries she fully supported the resolution.

In reply to this, the Bolivian Minister to Uruguay called on Foreign Minister Aberto Guani of the Uruguayan Government on January 7 and strongly protested that the Pan-American Defense Committee is composed of delegates of only three nations of the American continent, and therefore to adopt such a resolution was unjust.

Despite the pressure which the United States Government is persistently bringing to bear on the new government of Bolivia, the newspapers and press agencies of the United States are giving recognition to the fact that the new government, with the full-hearted support of the Army and the public, is steadily carrying out improvements in administrative affairs

An Associated Press report from La Paz stated as follows:

"The representatives of labor unions at four tin mines issued a declaration on January 7 announcing their full support of the new government. Further, in the declaration it was mentioned that it could not be understood why the United States Government would not recognize the new government which had replaced the old one representing Fascism. The new government represents the youths of Bolivia who have fought for the interest of the laboring class, and therefore is truly democratic."

The United Press also reported

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

Mystery Air Bombs Utilized by Luftwaffe Worry U.S. Raiders

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—Excited pilots of the American "Flying Fortresses" claim that the German planes are now using a new type of air bomb towed by cable from the plane. One of the pilots who escaped alive from the raid on Kiel declared that the missile, which appeared to be a 50-kilogram bomb, exploded only 45 meters from his plane. Another pilot said that one German plane, towing the bomb, passed between the formation of the raiding planes and exploded the bomb against one of the "Flying Fortresses." None of the pilots could offer explanation on how the bomb was exploded.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 9.

Heavy struggles in the Kirovograd area are continuing with undiminished violence. Bitter fighting is still in progress in the western part of the city. Resolute counter-attacks have repelled the Soviets at several places despite their stubborn resistance. Numerous tanks were destroyed.

South of Kiev, south and west of Pogrebizshe and in the Berdichev area, our troops shattered numerous enemy attacks. Formations of the "Waffen S.S." threw back a Soviet brigade to its original positions after destroying 27 Soviet tanks and five storm-guns.

The Luftwaffe, with good success, intervened at focal points in the ground fighting, inflicting heavy losses on the Soviets. West of Rechitza, the enemy, after heavy artillery preparation, attacked with strong forces on a wide front. Local dents were cut off and our positions held everywhere. Near Vitebsk, the focal point of the Soviet break-through attempts was southeast of the city. All attacks were repelled after bitter fighing in which the enemy employed strong tank and battle-plane formations. In this area, the Soviets lost 84 tanks.

Enemy activity on the southern Italian front was on a small scale in the sector west of Mignano and Venafro. Several local attacks against our mountain positions were repelled with heavy losses. A strong enemy assault along the Adriatic coast was also unsuccessful. A German assault party destroyed an enemy base and blew up an ammunition dump.

Singly flying British planes last night dropped some bombs in western Germany. The cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle was again hit.

Wounded Transported by Plane

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—Anti-Axis air forces in North Africa have carried 70,000 wounded soldiers to the rear since February last year when air transportation of the sick and wounded was commenced on the Tunisian front, including those from the Italian front, according to Algiers reports.

TANI REITERATES AIM TO WIN WAR

Commemorates First Anniversary of China's Entry Into Hostilities

The war has entered the stage which will decide the fate of East Asia and thus we renew our determination to crush the United States and Britain in order to make them realize that the world is not a place for them to rule alone, declared Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, in a statement issued today commemorating the first anniversary of China's entry into the war.

Ambassador Tani's statement follows:

"One year ago today the National Government of China declared war against the United States and Britain, and simultaneously pledged full cooperation militarily, politically and economically with Japan for the prosecution of the war. And now, when we review the developments and progress made in the construction of Greater East Asia during the past year, we are greatly impressed.

"Immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government of China declared that it would face the future with the indomitable spirit of sharing life and death with Japan for the materialization of the common objective of establishing a new order in East Asia.

"Following that declaration, the National Government has been giving all-out aid to the Japanese Forces, in accordance with its avowed aims. At the same time, the National Government has strengthened its own structure by increasing the national strength of China, in order to enhance its war power.

"The aim of the current war is to liberate East Asia which had long been oppressed by the United States and Britain, to restore the rights of all East Asiatic nations, and to establish reciprocal and equal international relations. This war, therefore, must be fought not only by Japan but also by the entire East Asiatic nations. Thus, it is the duty of all the East Asiatics to take up arms for the defense of Greater East Asia.

"The National Government of China, in view of the Anglo-American ambition to control East Asia again, and because of the activity of

(Continued on Col. 2 Page 2)

P.I. Assembly Resumes Sessions After Recess

Domei

MANILA, January 9.—The Philippine National Assembly will reconvene tomorrow after a 21-day recess to tackle important projects designed to reinforce further the national structure.

The session reconvenes at 10 a.m. with regular roll call and the reading of new bills. The committees will report on bills that have been studied during the recess. The reorganization of the Government, particularly the creation of new ministries, will be acted upon by the Assembly.

Several committees were reorganized with the appointment of some members of the legislative body to other Government positions.

CHINESE OBSERVE 1ST ANNIVERSARY OF ENTRY IN WAR

Fitting Rites Are Held At Nanking, Shanghai, Peking and Canton

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—A grand ceremony commemorating the first anniversary of China's participation in the War of Greater East War was held at the National Auditorium here this morning in the presence of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China.

Following the reading of the rescript on the declaration of war on Britain and the United States, all attendants offered silent prayers for the repose of souls of the war dead and also expressed their appreciation to the sick and wounded soldiers.

Meanwhile, local Chinese citizens observed the auspicious day with a mass meeting held in the morning at the National Public Hall given under the sponsorship of the local Municipality. All Chinese citizens were deeply inspired by the fervent speeches delivered by Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister, and Iichi Kishi, spokesman of the Japanese Embassy here. Following the mass meeting, a parade through the principal streets was staged by the Chinese youths and Juvenile Corps.

In the evening, commemorative radio addresses were exchanged between President Wang Ching-wei and Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo as well as among Japanese, Manchoukuo and Chinese youth associations.

Publicity Minister Lin also directed a fiery radio address toward the United States.

Meanwhile, in Shanghai, 2,000 representatives of the Chinese citizens observed the occasion with a mass meeting held in the morning at a theater.

During the meeting, speeches were delivered by Mayor Chen Kung-po of the Shanghai Special Municipality and others. Shanghai Chinese also observed Air Defense Day today by staging air defense drills. Simultaneously, various organizations launched a savings movement.

Observed in Peking

Domei

PEKING, January 9.—The first anniversary of China's entry into the War of Greater East Asia was observed here today with fitting ceremonies.

A mass meeting sponsored by the Hsinmin Society adopted a resolution and also dispatched congratulatory messages to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China and Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo.

At 11:30 a.m., a review of the Peace Preservation Army was held at the Tungchen parade grounds. A street parade was also conducted from 2 p.m. by the Hsinmin Youth Corps and other organizations.

Canton Mayor Attends

Domei

CANTON, January 9.—Commemorating the first anniversary of China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia, a mass meeting was held here this morning at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall attended by Mayor Chen Yao-tsu and other high Government and civilian representatives.

During the ceremony, speeches were given stressing China's resolution to carry on the war until the war objectives are attained.

P.I. Judicial System Revamped by Laurel

Domei

MANILA, January 9.—Continuing the reorganization of the Government, which began with the creation of nine ministries, President Jose P. Laurel has revamped the existing judicial system by forming five District Courts of Appeal and nine Courts of First Instance.

The executive order revamping the judiciary, which was issued in accordance with the law authorizing the President to reorganize the Government, goes into effect on January 11.

U.S. Millionaire Dead

Domei

LISBON, January 8.—William K. Vanderbilt, millionaire explorer and railroad official, died at his New York home early today of heart ailment, according to a report from New York.

F.I.C. CHINESE BAND TO AID WAR EFFORT

Co-Effort Is Stressed By Society for Support Of Nanking Government

By a Domei Correspondent

HANOI, January 9.—Like a surging tide, an energetic drive to bolster the collaboration with Japan for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia is sweeping among the 600,000 Chinese residents in French Indo-China.

Today not only marks the first anniversary of the Republic of China's declaration of war against the United States and Britain, but also the first anniversary of the formation by the Chinese residents in Indo-China of the "Society for Support of China's War Participation."

It was one year ago today that the 600,000 Chinese residents in this country, immediately upon China's declaration of war against the United States and Britain, cabled a message to President Wang Ching-wei pledging their wholehearted efforts for the prosecution of the war against the Anglo-American Powers, in the spirit of sharing life and death together with Japan.

Launched Voluntarily

It was one year ago today, too, that all the Chinese residents in French Indo-China adopted a complete and all-out war structure. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the present drive for all-out cooperation with Japan for the prosecution of the war was launched voluntarily by the Chinese residents.

The Chinese residents are cooperating with Japan not only in the economic sphere but in all other positive spheres of activity, as manifested by the establishment of the decisive war structure as well as the promotion of closer spiritual and cultural ties between Japan and China.

The creation of the Society for Support of China's War Participation by the Chinese residents in this city on January 9 last year was immediately followed by the establishment of similar societies on January 10 last year in southern, northern and central Indo-China, as well as at Cambodia. Such societies were established at Kamupot, Kompongcham and other smaller cities.

Through these branches of the society the total power of all the Chinese residents in French Indo-China has been completely combined for the further bolstering of Sino-Japanese fighting strength.

With this society as a pivotal guiding body, a positive cultural movement for streamlining civilian war efforts has been started by the Chinese residents. Four Chinese language journals as well as a Chinese language magazine, The Southern Wind, are devoted to all-out efforts to enlighten every Chinese on the true objectives of the present war against the United States and Britain.

These five Chinese publications are now being widely read not only by the Chinese in French Indo-China but by other Chinese in Thailand as well as the Chungking controlled area in Yunnan, and others, thus creating among the readers a desire to support Japan and the Republic of China in the current war.

Stresses Education

Similarly noteworthy are the cultural activities by the Educational Cooperative Association which, as a subsidiary body of the Society for Support of China's War Participation, is carrying out a wide-spread educational campaign among the students of Chinese schools throughout Indo-China.

In Hue, capital of Annam, a new middle school was opened recently under the name of the "Greater East Asia Middle School for the Training of Chinese Youths According to Decisive Wartime Principles."

Side by side with such educational activities, the New Asia Youth Movement has been started by young Chinese residents in this country. As the forerunner of the Chinese youth drive, the French Indo-China Chinese Young Men's Association was created recently in the southern part of the country, while Chinese youths in Haiphong organized the Haiphong Peace Preservation Corps with the purpose of undertaking relief as well as air defense activities.

The Chinese Boy Scout organization in Indo-China also has been completely reorganized as a worthy component of the New Asia Youth Movement.

An energetic drive is also under way among the Chinese women in this country. They make comfort visits to the Japanese barracks and collect funds for comfort kits to be sent to the Japanese Forces at the front.

Through the medium of such wartime activities, the war consciousness among the 600,000 Chinese residents in French Indo-China has taken on an added meaning.

Such wartime drives are not confined to the Chinese in Indo-China but an active drive has been started to acquaint the Chinese inhabitants in Chungking-controlled areas bordering on French Indo-China with the righteous cause of Japan in the prosecution of the current war.

Thus, with the lapse of only one year since the creation of the Society for Support of China's War Participation, the home front of the Chinese residents in French Indo-China has been markedly bolstered.

Good Neighbor Policy Rendered Worthless As America Puts Pressure on New Bolivia

Yankee Policy Is Seen As Outright Violation Of Atlantic Charter

By KIYOSHI KOJIMA
Domei Political Correspondent

The United States Government is certainly not living up to its much advocated "Good Neighbor" policy toward the Latin American countries as seen in the current heavy pressure being brought to bear on Bolivia and Argentina.

Not only has the United States refused to recognize the new Bolivian regime which according to all reports available here has the backing of the Bolivian people but Washington has been instrumental for the non-recognition by all other American Republics with the exception of Argentina.

Unquestionably, the United States has been inspired by the recent recommendation made by the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense held at Montevideo when Dr. Alberto Guani, Vice-President of Uruguay, declared that for the duration of the war the American Governments which have declared war on the Axis Nations or have broken relations with them will not recognize any new Government that is "instituted by force."

U.S. Applying Pressure

Now according to Washington authoritative reports, the United States Government is going even a step further in putting pressure on Bolivia by halting shipments under the Lend-Lease Act and other exports to Bolivia. It is also reported that the United States has suspended shipments of mining machinery to Bolivia. In the event this is true, it will only work to the disadvantage of the United States because the latter is largely dependent on Bolivia for her vital tin material.

Plainly, the United States' pressure on Bolivia is a retaliatory action against the new Bolivian regime, which disposed of the former Government headed by President General Enrique Penaranda, which was virtually a puppet of the United States Government.

The new revolutionary Bolivian regime was a natural outcome of the peoples' protest against President Penaranda's failure to concentrate his efforts on his own country's interests. In this connection, it is significant to note that the Bolivian newspapers have been conspicuously reporting that Penaranda has wasted unnecessary funds in needless inspection trips to the United States.

The present American pressure on Bolivia is an outright violation of the principle of the Anglo-Americans' championed Atlantic Charter for self-determination of countries. In contrast is the righteous stand taken by Argentina in recognizing the new Bolivian regime on the basis that the latter is fully able to maintain public peace and hold the trust of its people and respect all existing treaties as well as obligations.

Ired at Argentina

Already chagrined by the refusal of President General Pedro Ramirez of abandoning Argentina's traditional policy of strict neutrality, the United States Government is now reported to be planning to use Argentina's recognition of the new Bolivian regime as a new excuse of bringing extreme pressure on Argentina.

In what can be interpreted as being inspired by official Government quarters, American newspapers have come out making outright threats to Argentina. The Washington Post, for instance, makes the amazing statement: "This latest action by Argentine President Ramirez and his cohorts cannot be allowed to go either unnoticed or unanswered (this latest insult is an inevitable sequel to what has gone before.) Certainly, time has come to quit shilly-shallying with Hitler's Argentine imitators."

Such threat is merely made because Argentina chooses to remain neutral and does not want to join the other puppet Governments of the "Colossus in the North" in breaking their relations with the Axis Powers.

This plainly is intervention in the affairs of other countries and shows once again the hypocritical commitments of the United States Government in her inordinate designs of world hegemony. In sharp contrast is the Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo last November for the construction of Greater East Asia where mutual existence and prosperity to all nations were pledged. A study of the Joint Declaration brings into bold relief the shameful policy of the United States in her present policy pursued toward Bolivia and Argentina.

Tani Reiterates Aim to Win War

(Continued from Page 1)

the American and British air forces within its own territory on January 9, last year, declared war on the United States and Britain.

"In the declaration of war, President Wang Ching-wei said that China would exert its utmost efforts in cooperation with Japan to smash the United States and Britain, to restore China, liberate East Asia, and to construct a new order in East Asia based on moral principles.

"The participation of China in the war means the awakening of the people of China to the necessity of driving out the influence of the United States and Britain from their country. For this purpose, China decided to cooperate with Japan in the prosecution of the war for the liberation of East Asia and the establishment of Greater East Asia.

"Anglo-American influence has been swept from East Asia, and the construction of Greater East Asia is now steadily progressing. With the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact, the two countries concerned have established permanent friendly and cooperative relations based on the principle of equality and reciprocity. Also, with the issuance of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, a new era has dawned in East Asia.

"However, the United States and Britain, who are still intent on regaining control over East Asia under the principle of maintaining the status quo, are making desperate counter-attacks against this region. As a result, the war situation in East Asia has become intense and the war has entered the stage which will decide the future destiny of the East Asiatic nations.

"Thus, on this occasion we renew our determination to exert our utmost efforts to smash the Anglo-American Powers in order to make them realize that the world is not a place for them to rule alone. At the same time, I can say that China, in full realization of the importance of the present situation, is further increasing its war efforts to gain final victory in cooperation with Japan."

Bolivia Is Angered By Hull's Rantings

(Continued from Page 1)

from La Paz that the government of Bolivia recognized the legality of the Jewish cultural organizations in that country, thus refuting the report that the new government is anti-Jewish.

In spite of these reports, American newspapers are still insisting on pressure on Bolivia. The New York Times, in its issue of January 7, declared as follows:

"It is not known whether the Bolivian Government has become a victim of the Argentine Government, which latter intends to establish a despotic structure on the American continent in opposition to the United States, but the United States will refrain from recognizing the new government in Bolivia until more information is obtained. In the event of the Argentine Government attempting such a move as aforementioned, the United States Government will take immediate economic retaliatory measures."

As its establishment has not been recognized by the nations of the American continent, the Bolivian Government has dispatched special envoys to Chile and Brazil for the purpose of maintaining contact. It was declared by the Bolivian special envoy who arrived in Rio de Janeiro on January 7 that if the new government were Fascist-inclined he would never have accepted his present post, and pointed out that the attitude of the United States Government was entirely without grounds.

Mortality Higher

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—Death rate in the United States, which had been on a gradual decrease since 1940, showed a marked increase during 1943, according to a report by Time, an American weekly magazine, of December 27, say dispatches from New York.

The United States Census Bureau attributes the rise in the death rate chiefly to increase in mortality of those above 50 years and to the intensification of peril to life due to lowering of bodily resistance from overwork engendered from wartime exigencies.

The marriage rate, on the other hand has shown a sharp decline. For instance, the number of marriage licenses issued in New York State was the lowest on record for the last four years, registering 78,000 for 1943 as compared to 93,815 for 1940.

Nippon Raids Crush U.S. Landing Fleet

(Continued from Page 1)

sport advancing in the fore. Flames burst from the ship and speed slackened. Just at this juncture, before the damaged ship could veer its frenzied course outward another transport swung its bow into a head-on collision with the first transport. The flames speedily enveloped both ships and they quickly submerged under the water. First Class Flight Petty Officer K's figure with both arms flung high in a triumphant "banzai", could be espied through the air hole.

Enemy in Confusion

The plane, commanded by First Class Flight Petty Officer N, now zoomed downward toward another transport. The bomb unerringly hit its mark amidship. A heavy rain of machinegun fire followed close on the heels of the deadly bomb. The American and Australian soldiers confusedly stumbled and scampered over the decks to jump, armed, over the side of the ship into the sea.

To the left and to the right, fleeing ships trailed after them tell-tale streaks of white. The fighter unit of the Japanese Naval Air Force now roared nearer. They had harassed the destroyer squadron with gun-fire and on reaching the skies over Cape Merkus covered the landing barges with a furious hail of shells. The attack over, the peerless sea eagles, their mission completed, guided their planes toward the home base.

The ferocious second attack in midday. The fighter unit received orders to attack Cape Merkus the next day. Divided into air combat and bombing units, the Imperial Naval Air Squadron roared toward the enemy landing points on Cape Merkus.

In anticipation of our attack, the enemy, today, had 10 patrol planes, Republic Lancer P-43s, on the lookout for our approach. The landed forces had already set up their anti-air guns in one corner of the Cape. From Pilelo Island, machineguns spat their fire at us.

The air combat unit immediately plunged into a ferocious dog-fight with the waiting enemy planes. The bombing unit, under the orders of Sub-Lieutenant O, swung into a low altitude formation and made for the three large-sized landing ships, special transport boats and small-sized barges, milling near the shore.

The number of ships had visibly decreased as compared to yesterday. Three tanks on board each large-sized landing vessels stood out conspicuously. Sub-Lieutenant O cut his altitude to 100 meters and then released his deadly missile on one of the large-sized landing vessels. The stern of the ship was blasted and the tanks were spilled overboard into the sea. Flames spread rapidly over the crippled ship.

Barges Set Aflame

Other Japanese planes made sure hits on the group of small-sized landing barges. The mass of barges was soon enveloped in a canopy of black smoke. A sweeping machine-gun fire from above dealt the finishing blows. The second attack ended with the main part of the enemy force accounted for before its landing operations had actually started.

The third attack—daybreak of December 17. The third offensive on Cape Merkus was unleashed, with the dauntless sea eagles grimly determined to strike the finishing blow.

The meteorological condition was extremely bad this day. Nosing out into clear skies in between the heavy shroud of threatening clouds, the Japanese planes encountered several dozens of enemy P-43 out to intercept them. The fighter unit charged against the enemy planes in pitched air combats. The main force of the bombers, on their part, lost no time in marking for their prey the sea trucks along the shores adjacent to Pilelo and Alui Islands, partly hidden under the protecting pall of a heavy mist surrounding Cape Merkus.

The remaining members of the bomber unit swooped down with vengeance on the one or two surviving transports. The enemy counter-fire, however, spit back with dogged ferocity. Second Class Flight Petty Officer I, headed his plane straight for a small-sized transport, but a fragment from a A-A shell crashed through the windshield deeply cutting his head. The intrepid sea eagle, however, was not to be daunted by this. His bomb dropped with amazing accuracy on the transport, sending her form eddying down into the mystery of the ocean bottom.

Before Sub-Lieutenant S. could bring his plane into a safe position after a bombing dive, eight enemy fighters fell on him with torrents of terrific machinegun fire from all sides. His propeller was beehived and a large hole ripped in the plane's tail, but the Sub-Lieutenant's plane knitted its way over the jungle growth, almost touching the palm-trees at times, in a safe reurn. The Japanese fighter planes all showed marks of the enemy fire, but the marks of the enemy fire, but eight enemy fighters were shot down.

In the bloody combats unfolded over the Cape, four of our planes did not return. However, the brilliant results—almost complete annihilation of the enemy landing forces—closed the curtain over the third air attack on Cape Merkus.

Bares U.S. Plane Output

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—Donald M. Nelson, Director of Supply Priorities and Allocations and Chairman of the War Production Board, today issued the following announcement on aircraft production in the United States:

1. The number of aircraft produced in December last was 8,802.
2. The total number of aircraft produced in 1943 was 85,946, which, in comparison with the 47,893 for 1942, is larger by 80 per cent.

Blast Hits Glasgow Plant

Domei

LISBON, January 8.—An explosion damaged the buildings of the Imperial Chemical Industry Company in Glasgow, Scotland, on Friday evening, according to a London report. Although the cause of the explosion is not known as yet it is opined that it was caused by a bomb. In view of the fact that a similar incident had taken place two weeks previously, the police are investigating into the new case with special interest, it is added.

Chinese Firecracker Used To Celebrate Happy Occasions, Exorcise Evil Spirits

China is a country of wide spaces. Living in such an open environment, the Chinese are given to loud talking lest their words be drowned by the outer elements. The voice of the fields, speaks in stentorian tones. Noise plays a large role in Chinese life. Thus, the noisy Chinese firecracker finds a place in the Chinese scheme of things. We Chinese take delight in the roar of exploding firecrackers. We are stimulated by the earth-shaking detonations of firecrackers, says the China Leader of Shanghai.

The Chinese firecracker is associated with good fortune and the castigation of evil. On happy occasions, it is imperative that the surrounding countryside resound to the splutter or the boom of firecrackers. It lets the world in on the glad occasion and keeps away any evil spirits which may be lurking around. The firecracker is much utilized in putting to fight the forces of evil.

Firecrackers are designed to scare the wits out of the devil and his cohorts. If there is sickness in the Chinese household, the customary thing would be to set off a string of eloquent firecrackers which should drive out the evil spirits responsible for the illness. The only possible efficacy of the practice are the sulphurous fumes, discharged from gunpowder, which have a fumigating effect on the surroundings.

It is believed that the cylindrical stem of the bamboo furnished inspiration for the form of the firecracker. The sharp report emitted by splitting bamboo might also have contributed a suggestion toward the invention of the firecracker.

Firecrackers are chiefly made of straw paper. The paper is rolled by hand around an iron rod which varies in size according to the desired dimensions of the cracker. After the cylinders have been shaped, several hundred are tied together in a bunch to facilitate the filling process. Red clay is tamped into each cylinder with the help of a generous sprinkling of water. After this, the powder is packed in at the opposite end where the fuse is inserted.

The various awe-inspiring pyrotechnical displays are evolved from the simple firecracker. After all these years, the Chinese, hand-made firecrackers still defy the efficiency of the machine in the production of fireworks. Chinese fireworks still reign supreme. The detonation of every firecracker is a tribute to Chinese ingenuity.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

the Southern Regions. The enemy is resorting to the employment of its air force in utter disregard of the heavy sacrifices, with a view to deciding the issue by one stroke.

As referred to in these columns in our previous issue, the enemy extended its sea and air hegemony to the Damper Strait. The control of this strait which lies like a belt between New Guinea and New Britain Islands means the command of the supply route to New Britain. The enemy's new landing operation on the northern coast of New Guinea, it is needless to say, has for its object the restraining of the flank of our garrison forces in the same area with a view to maintaining the absolute safety of its supply route.

In such circumstances, should the anti-Axis forces really turn Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester into their strategic bases and should they come to use their air force by utilizing these bases, the battle of offense and defense of Rabaul would become further intensified bringing about a very acute fighting situation. When the enemy intends to take a certain strategic point, in our hands, it was usual for the enemy before making a furious assault on that point, to concentrate its main strength on another base beyond that selected spot, as had been shown in the case of the capture of Attu Island in the North Pacific. In the Southwest Pacific campaign also, since the Guadalcanal campaign, in the operations against Kulambangra and Vella Lavella islands and also in their advance from New Guinea to Bougainville and New Britain, the enemy always depended on the strategy of disturbing our supply line by bombing the rear base.

Now the enemy has selected Rabaul as the coming theater of war and has begun to furiously bomb Kavieng of New Ireland in the rear of Rabaul, with a view to cutting off the connection between Rabaul and the rear bases. This is what the enemy is bombastically claiming as "The strategy of paralyzing enemy bases." This strategy can be carried out only by having a numerically superior force in addition to an overwhelmingly large number of warplanes. Just now the enemy is strongly executing this strategy in the Southwestern Pacific area. Of course, the Imperial Forces are putting up stout resistance against the enemy, and in the aerial battles, our side has been achieving overwhelming victories, maintaining the ratio of loss of planes of 5 to 1 or 6 to 1 in our favor. But to maintain that ratio more warplanes must be sent to the front.

We have felt it necessary to briefly explain the substance of the enemy's "base-paralyzing strategy" involved in the island-hopping campaign and to emphasize how important it is at the present time to send more warplanes to the scene of decisive fighting because the addition of even one machine and even one ship has a great significance in the present fighting situation. This is the reason why we give this reminder to the people behind the guns.

Nippon Air Forces Continue to Bomb Enemy at Tarawa

(Continued from Page 1)

quotes Knox to have aired his optimistic views in the following vein:

"Through the advance of our front bases and through the development of the strategical Halsey plan, the American offensive structure has seen a remarkable strengthening in the Southwestern Pacific. Prospects are thus offered for carrying our attacks to the principal Japanese bases in the near future."

On the other hand, a warning against underestimation of the fighting power of Japan and Germany was issued by the Chief of the U.S. Office of War Information on January 6, which thus indirectly rebuked Knox's optimistic views.

U.S. Ace Missing

Major George Boynton, one of the best pilots of the American air force, has failed to return after participating in the raid conducted on Rabaul, New Britain Island, on January 3, according to an announcement made by the U.S. War Department on January 7, the Mainichi learns from Washington via Lisbon.

More Boasts Issued

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—Bombastically vaunting a forthcoming counter-offensive with aircraft carriers on Japan, Vice-Admiral John McCain, Vice-Chief of the United States Naval Operations, declared today that the United States is preparing for a large-scale offensive on the Pacific, according to a Washington dispatch.

He added that United States must immediately deal an annhilating blow on Japan, revealing the exasperating impatience of the American military leaders today.

U.S. Calling More Men

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—Drastic curb on occupational deferments for registrants between 18 to 21 years old will become effective from February 1, it was announced by the U.S. Selective Service, yesterday, according to reports from Washington. It is stated that the move is expected to make at least 115,000 more non-fathers eligible for military service. It was added that farm workers in this age group are not included.

U.S. Anti-Strike Bill Due

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—The Washington Government is expected to introduce an anti-strike bill to Congress when it reconvenes early next week. The Government has decided to take such an action in view of the rapid increase in the number of labor disputes during last year, says a Washington dispatch.

U.S., SOVIETS SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

Britain Shocked As Pact Was Kept Secret; Concluded at Teheran

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—Considerable repercussion has been caused in various quarters, especially in Britain, by the announcement made in the weekly magazine Time of the trade agreement involving $3,000,000,000 concluded by President Roosevelt with the Soviet representatives at the Teheran Conference, according to New York reports.

The details of the trade agreement as revealed by Time are as follows:

1. The United States Government will export to the Soviet Government within the next three years machinery, manufactured articles and other goods totaling $3,000,000,000.

2. As payment for these goods, the Soviet Government will ship to the United States oil, zinc, tungsten, manganese, mercury, chromium and other minerals.

It is observed that President Roosevelt presented this agreement to the Soviet as a bait to make the Teheran Conference a success, and that at the same time he aimed to solve the oil and unemployment questions in the United States.

As the British Government was not at all informed of this agreement, the revelation by Time came as a great shock.

It is also reported from Lisbon that British traders maintain the view that to import goods from the Soviet is the best way to clear off the Soviet war debts, and great dissatisfaction is being voiced over the fact that the British Government has again been forestalled by the United States.

Sentiment Cooling Off

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—Soviet journal, Pravda's bitter attack on Wendell Willkie has resulted in notably dampening the sentiment toward the Soviet Union in Washington circles and such an attitude manifested by the Soviets has also weakened the political position of President Roosevelt in the United States, declared Denis Waver, noted British commentator, who has just returned to Britain after a long stay in the United States.

"The people of the United States believe in democratic capitalism and are afraid of the invasion of Soviet troops into Europe," he said. "It is impossible for the American public to show unlimited friendship toward the Soviet Union which is an organization quite contrary to the political conception of the United States.

"When an alliance treaty was recently concluded between the refugee Czechoslovakian regime and the Soviet Government, Secretary of State Cordell Hull stated that the treaty was contrary to the idea of the structure of guaranteeing the safety of the world made by the four nations of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking, which was proposed by the United States Government."

"Later, the Pravda published an article bitterly criticizing Wendell Willkie, and that has dampened the sentiment toward the Soviet Union in Washington circles," he added. "President Roosevelt recently announced that the Soviet Union received more than one-quarter of the total shipments of arms under the Lend-Lease Act. Despite this fact, the Soviet Union has taken such an attitude, and this has resulted in weakening the political position of President Roosevelt in the United States."

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